NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16TH, 1899.

NUMBER 20

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo

São Faulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 830 p. m. (dormitorio): returning leaves 8. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m., (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous sécanters weekly for Sanios, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lambary.

Cathambu and Lambary.

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzelro, thence by Minas and Kio Railway to destination.

Julz de Fora. Barbacena, Ouro Preto. etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 2 p. m. Councels with all branches along the maindire trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Markacht.

ond to Entre Ross.

Bello Horisonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—
the latter a mixed trail.

line of Central rativaty, at 221 p.m. and 1140 s.m. the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainin pier at 6,50, and 8,50 a.m., (Sundays and holidays 7,00 a.m.) for Mand pier to constitution of the property of the proper

Petropois at 4-69 J.m.
Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5,30 a.m. daily
and at 2:20 pm. on Salurdays, to connect with the Leopoidine Railway at Sault' Auna de Marnhy. Refurning,
trains leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:37 pm. daily, and at
6:40 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marnhy
on Saturdays at 3:15 pm. Horace leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.),
and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m.

and returning leaves Frinning on 500 sain.

Regular trains, week days, leave 51. Rua Cosme velbo. Larabjerras, at Sand i 1 a.m. and 2 and 530 p.m., returning leave the summit at 730 and 930 a.m. and 1.430 and 7 p.m. Of Sanddays and holidays, 0.410 a.m. and 1.430 and 7 p.m. 60. Sanddays and holidays, 0.430, 510 and 51

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION. - Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN. Minister.

BRYAN. Minister,
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita
borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis
EDMÜND C. H. PHIPPS. Minister.
AMERICAN. CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua
1.º de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua
Visconde de Itaboraby (opposite Custom House).
WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 10 clock in the morning hit he half of the Young Men's 10 clocking the morning hit he half of the Young Men's 10 clocking the morning his held of the Young Men's 10 clocking the morning his held of the Young Men's 10 clocking the Young You

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—
No. 234, Riia D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.
Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays
7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.
Printary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professor, Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr Bew of New York, Residence: Rua Senador Danta:

William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Phy-ian. Office: 78. Rua General Camara. Consulting

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Quitanda, No. 42. Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stav in Loudon, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Banta Thereza n. 20 A— S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous

RMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Ageut.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 ROBERT RUSSES AGENCY.—Rus Sete de Setembro. No. 71-10 us sale, the Indy results of the Company and the Company an

7 1 · F/ (***). .

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is telegraphed from London that Argentina has succeeded in placing a loan there, but the particulars are not given. It would appear that the loan has not been well received.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Bishop Stirling of the Falkland islands, with his wife, will leave for a short trip to Paragnay during the week, and after his return will leave for England.— Montevideo Times, May 3.

—A telegrain from Buenos Aires of yes terday says that another yellow fever case has appeared. Of course this means that another crowd of unfortunate people will be sent to Martin Garcia. What a fortune it is to be a quarantine purveyor at the River Plate!

quarantine purveyor at the River Plate!

The unilitary port at Buhia Blauca is a costly blunder, which will never do the republic the least service. Probably, taken by itself, the engineering is correct, but, as it stands it will be utterly useless, for no enemy could have my motive for attacking the place, for it could gain nothing by doing so. The place could be flanked or taken in the rear, without engaging it for a moment. It is the most extraordinary specimen of a good thing made utterly useless by misplacement. —Herald.

ntterly useless by misplacement. —Herald.
—Our enterprising police reporters are jubliant. A morgue is proposed for Buenos Aires. It is proposed to erect are frigerating house, below a glass show room. Thus bodies of nurdered people, suicides, etc., may be frozen and placed on public view for inspection and identification. This morgne notion contains an inexhaustable fountain of morbid sensationalism. With a properly mounted freezing plant, say the reporters, a corpse may be preserved fresh for months and months. Cheerful and progressive brethren, what a promising field is here opened nuto you! — Southern Cross, Apr. 21. If now a few Argentine judges could be frozen and placed on exhibition in this glass case, what a show it would make!

show it would make!

—The Argentine government has succeeded in placing bills at about 6 per cent., or a little under, in London amounting to £300.000. The bills fall due in November, but are payable in drafts at three months. An attempt was made to raise the money in Paris, but it falled; and, of course, in the present condition of the German money market is was not possible to obtain a loan there. It will be recollected that the Argentine government some time ago opened negotiations here for a loan of 6 millions sterling. The negotiations, however, have been broken off. And, indeed, it is evident that this is not a time at which the Argentine government can borrow favourably. It hopes by and by to get a loan, and out of the proceeds to pay off these bills.—Statist, April 15.

15.

— The provincial bank of Santa Fé has instituted proceedings against Sr. Juan Canals for the recovery of sixteen million seven hundred and twenty seven thousand nine hundred and theirty seven dollars paper, and praying for the embargo of one hundred and ten pieces of real estates in the province and other properties in the federal capital, Cordoba, Mendoza and Paraguay, belonging to the debtor. The time was, not many years ago, when Don Juan Canals' name was as good in this market as that of Rockfeller in the United States, and it is still respected as a name backed by none but the most honourable intentions. Eanks, llowever, cannot take such things into consideration and the impecunions deltor must either pay or go to the wall.— Southern Cross. Southern Cross.

debtor must etther pay or go to the wall.—
Southern Cross.

— Another abuse complained of in connection with the quarantine is the old one of the excessive charges of the harpies at Flores Island, and of the tugs that bring the unfortunate quarantiners ashore. On account of the quarantine, Mihanovich's steamers have raised the passage from Buenos Aires to Montevideo to \$10 first class and three dollars second. At Flores Island, the victium shave to pay \$2 and \$1.50 per diem respectively, and finally they are nulcted in \$2 and \$1 respectively to bring them ashore. Thus, to come from Buenos Aires it costs three days' loss of time and \$16 first class or \$7 second without counting extras. This is sheer extortion. Since the quarantine is imposed for the benefit of the health authorities here and not of the passengers, it is the former who ought to bear the extra expense estailed. Perhaps if this was done, we should hear no more of quarantine, which would be an unmitigated blessing.—Montevideo Times, May 6.

tine, which would be an unmitigated blessing.

—Montevideo Times, May 6.

—The following venion of the death of Ibarreta is given by an explorer who went up the Pilconayo, so leages. When Ibarreta met the Indians, nearly all his companions, who numbered twelve, haddled in consequence of their great sufferings. As each one died Ibarreta buried him with hissrms, ammunition and clothes, being too weak to carry any more than his own arms. When he met two Indians, Mitá Peca and Mita Paía, he had only a peon and a boy of 12 years with him. These Indians inspired great confidence, as they could talk Spanish fairly well. They worked as rowers for several days and were paid at the end of each day. After everal days, when Ibarreta was asleep, Mitá Paá knocked him on the head with an axe. Hi they companions underwent the same fate. Indians burnt the boat and put the little thou in the wood. Mitá Paná is now in teson at Asuncion, but will have to bereleased these the Argentine government ask for his extidition. Commander Bouchard says he has the other man.

We have now eight nilnisters in the cabinet and they have all heen organized and are ready for work. Those who are new have found a great number of natters requiring attention, and have plans enough to employ all our means for many years to come. Every one runs up against the fact that we have not the means to do what is found to be desirable, and the last analysis of the situation reveals the fact that we have a lack of intunigration. With 4,500,000 people we cannot have or carry on an organization adapted to 20,000,000 people. The first and chief problem is to sectire a great and constant stream of immigration; but in order to have this we have a great reform work to carry through. People will not come here to encounter the discriminative traxition against labour, the insecurity of life and property, and the scandalons administration of justice. With the elements we have it is difficult to secure any real reform. We have some men who want this, but they are so few, comparatively, that little is really done even whenever there is an attempt to do anything. Herald, Buenos Aires.

SOME STRANGE USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

PHONOGRAPH.

The recent war with Spain has given Americans a craze for learning Spanish, and teachers of that language in New York have so much to do at present that they have resorted to the phonograph as a helpful aid.

They speak their lesson to the instrument, which the pupil takes home with him, and so save their voices from perpetual use and constant strain.

In another part of America the phonograph has proved an initial blessing, for it is the means whereby couples have been united in matrimony over and over again.

A parson speaks the marriage service down the tube, and then the instrument is packed and sent off to any desired place where no parson can be procured. In this way no less than eight couples have been recently united.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO
RAILWAY.

In our issue of 11th lilo, we gave the main features of Lord Stratheden and Campbell's speech to the shareholders on the Sth lilo, as received by telegraph. The full report of the meeting has now come to hand and the secretary has kindly favored us with the official report of the directors. Amongst other things, the chairman said that notwithstanding the long drouth the traffic receipts had been fairly well kept up. This was owing to the fact that large imports of corn, maize, and other foodstuffs had been urde from the Argentine republic, which had been carried over their line for the use of the distressed population. From the report they would see that the merchandise from the interior had diminished by about £6,000, whilst the merchandise from the interior had diminished by about £6,000, whilst the merchandise to the interior had dimerased by about £600. This was owing to the transport of foodstuffs which had been sent up country to the starving population, and to the conveyance to the towns of some of the starving inhabitants, whose fares had been paid by the government. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient water supply for the nee of their locunotive engines and workshops had caused an unusual and very great strain upon the staff; but owing to their exertions, in only one instance had an engine been brought to a standstill for lack of water. The transport of water for long distances had, of course, every materially increased the amount of their expenses; but everything had been done that was possible to improve their water supply by boring and increasing the depth of the wells. They would notice with satisfaction that the funding bonds which were now paid to this company by the Brazilian government, it was looped that under 7d, as compared with 17d, about ten years ago. If the rate had remained at 27d, they should have received for their traffic £140,000, which would have enabled them to pay a dividend irrespective of the drouth would tell very heavily against the recei

It is satisfactory to know that when the Duke of Devonshire attended his first smoking concert he was well received, and there was no disposition to cut Carendish. On the contrary, the merest birdseye view made it clear that the crowded andience—a well-flavoured mixture of course—wished for returns on the part of his Grace. He was further assured that whenever he came bacey would be offered a quid—'that is, if you chews,' the would-be hosts considerately added. 'Westward ho!' shouted the Duke to his coachman on leaving as he stepped into his carriage without roll or twist and away drove this fortunate owner of three castles, who passes his life in a golden cloud.

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ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

 Capital
 £
 1,500,000

 Capital paid np.
 ,
 750,000

 Reserve fund
 ,
 600,000

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and correspondents in Germany.

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ches.
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Banco da republica do

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N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19.537:044\$811 Protits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

ÓFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSO-CIATION.

The score of the opening match on the 3rd inst., between the R. C. A. A, and the United Banks which we were unable to publish last week, was as follows:

R. C. A. A.
W. Morrissy, b. Routh
N. W. Jackson, c. and b. Hargreaves R. Morrissy (capt.) h. Stevens
H. L. Reeves, b. Roberts
H. V. Morrissy, c. and b. Hargreaves D. Campbell, b. Routh
A. C. E. Skev, b. Roberts
V. Taiam, rnu out
R. H. Rolinson, not out Extras
Extras

UNITED	BANKS.	
ist inns.	2nd inns.	
S. Evill, b. Jackson.	o not out	0
A. R. Stevens, b. Ro- biusou	2 not out	23
3. A. H. Roberts, b. Jackson	o b E. Morrissy	2
de S. Routh, b. Jack	o b. C. L. Ro- binson	С
3. H. Lomas (capt.)	2 run ont	5
H. Hargreaves, b. Ro- biusou	o c. Tatam, b. Reeves	2
O. W. Rolls, b. Robin-	o b. E. Morrissy	6
S. Francis, c. W. Mor-	2 did not bat	
rissy, b. Jackson C. A. Robinson, b. Ro-		
biuson	o c. and b. Tatam	
biuson	o b. E. Morrissy.	•
• • •	E. Morrissy	
Extras		4
_	7	*
 -		

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK es. British Bank.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., there was another match between the Bank men at icarahy when the London and River Plate Bank carried all before them. Youle declaring his innings closed at 111 with two men still to go in. His judgment was amply justified by the fact that the British Bank team was got out five minutes before time with a total of 31.

L. AND R. P. B.

G. H. Lomas, b. Wilson
A. R. Stevens, b. do
S. Francis, b. do
F. S. Youle (capt,) b. Roberts
H. A. de Lisle, c. and b. do
H. Hargreaves, not out
R. C. P. Richards, c. and b. Roberts
E. A. Tootal, b. Wilson
E. J. Lynch, b. do
S. Glencross, did not bat
A. E. Ridgway, did not bat
Extras

E. S. Evill, run ont	3
J. J. Lowndes, b. Francis	6
E. A. H. Roberts (capt.) c. Tootal, b.	3
H. Evers, b. Stevens	1
F. Le Mottée, b. Francis	2
C. Nigro, l. b. w., b. Francis	ò
Extras	
	31

RIO vs. NICTHEROY

The match Rio vs. Nictheroy on 13th and 14th inst. attracted crowds of spectators who were rewarded by seeing one of the finest games ever witnessed on the Learnahy ground, Nictheroy won the toss and elected to bat but although W. Morrissy who went in first with E. V. Morrissy knocked up 13 before he was dismissed, things looked very blue for them with nine wickets down for 47, until Tootal joined R. Morrissy who bad gone in second wicket down and was still going strong. The 50 went up with cheers but Tootal soon got lis eye in and figure after figure appeared on the telegraph, until a few minutes after the century had gone up Tootal was smartly caught by Robinson and a most galant stand ended. The Nictheroy captain was not out for 55 amongst which were 4 fours, 2 threes and to twos. There was as short an interval as possible and then Rio sent in J. B. Mawson and C. I. Robinson the latter of whom was succeeded by Reeves. This partnership gave a lot of trouble and 36 was compiled before Mawson was given out Lb.w. The next five wickets went down for another 21 runs when Tatam and Ginns got together and treated the bowling with a familiarity which was extremely irritating to their opponents. They each made a good 16 and put the game at once on to a level footing. R. Robinson followed with Skey, the Rio captain, and a smart catch in the slips by W. Morrissy terminated the inuings. This brings us well into the afternoon of the second day and there seemed little hope of finishing the match.

However Rio got into the field at once and Jackson, who during both innings was in deadly bawding form and got 12 wickets for 45 runs, proved too much for all but R. Morrissy thoughed boundary after boundary and made a fine 41 before he was howled by R. Robinson. When the score stood at 64 for nine wickets went down for 59 —only forniteen to win and 6 wickets to fall. But the time was too short and stumps were drawn with the score at 65 for four wickets, taking one of the closest draws ever seen here. The field

The following are the scores:

NICTHEROY XI. 1st innings.

2nd innings.

Extramongs.

E. W. Morrissy, c. C. Robiuson, b. Jackson
E. W. Morrissy, b. Jackson.
J. de S. Routh, c. Yonle, b. Ginns.
E. M. Morrissy (capt.), b. Robiuson.
E. A. H. Roberts, c. Wincherer, b. Jackson
G. H. Lomas, c. Skey, b. Ginus.
J. W. Elworthy, b. Wincherer
M. Morrissy, not out.
A. C. Wilson, b. Wucherer.
O. W. Rolls, not out.
E. A. Tootal, c. Yonle, b. Jackson.
Extras. Rio XI.

1st innings. st innings.

J. B. Mawson, l.b.w. R. Morrissy.

C. L. Robinson, b. Routh.

OH. J. Reeves, c. E. Morrissy, b.W. Morrissy

T. Tatanı, c. W. Morrissy, b. Routh.

OW. Harrison, b. R. Morrissy.

OW. Harrison, b. R. Morrissy.

OW. Harrison, b. OW. Harrison, b. Roberts.

OW. T. Ginus, c. Lomas, b. W. Morrissy.

16

R. Robinson, c. W. Morrissy, b. Routh.

7

A. C. E. Skey (capt.), not out.

8 97

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT US. THE WORLD

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT 18. THE WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on 7th inst., and as will be seen from the scores below resulted in a win for the World by 26 runs. Richards, capt. of Banks, won the toss from Stock and decided to bat. The innings realized 91 runs, Tracey who was top score having 24 to his credit and being not out. Cross 15 and H. P. Smith 14 also played well for their respective runs. Barham looked well set when Barber dislodged his stumps.

For the World, Burgos who evidently has a charmed life, was top score 44, but he was missed no less than 5 times. The old Fluminense, Wheatley, played in his dashing atyle and made 28. It was good for the eyesight to ace the way he pulled Kealman time after time to the pavilion, but he tried the stroke once too often and was clean bowled. There were several ladies present on Sunday, amongst whom we noticed Mrs. Wright, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Steuliouse, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Beaver.

The score was as follows:

The score was as follows :

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT.

THE WORLD.
F. H. Gepp, l. b. w., b. Barham. C. L. Stock, c. Tracey, b. do. A. M. Burgos, b. Kealman H. L. Wheatley, b. do. P. Lewis, b. Tracey A. Lewis, c. Richards, b. Tracey H. E. Barber, b. Tracey
E. Greene, c. Richards, b. Kealman
J. H. Thomson, b. Tracey
Capt. Hyde, st. Cross, b. Lloyd M. E. Harding, not out
M. E. Harding, not out
C. G. Vieira, c. and b. Kealman
E. Cooper, c. Richards, b. Kealman
H. L. Wright, b. Tracey
Extras

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SÃO PAULO RAILWAY.

Total,..... 117

The first match on the new ground of the S. Paulo Athletic Club was played on the 7th inst, and resulted in a draw. Miller and F. Fforde did yeomen's service for their respective sides both batting and bowling, and the men all played well in their first game this

The score is as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Total of the innings	1
S. PAULO RAILWAY.	
J. Crompton, b. Sparkes	
F. Stewart, b. Sparkes	
F. Fforde, b. Miller	
J. Webster, c. Sparkes, b. King L. Howe, s. Goodier, b. Rule	
adfut-up not out	
W. Holland, " "	
M. Holland, " " R. Fforde R. Shaw did not bat	
Byes Leg Byes	
Wides	

Total of the inninga..... 80

SANTOS v. S. PAULO.

Big acores and fine cricket seem to have characterised the peat week. We learn by telegraph from Santoa that the two days match between the Santos Athletic Club and the São Paulo Athletic Club came off on the Santos ground at Joaé Menino on the 13th, and 13th inst. and resulted in a draw. In the first innings S. Paulo made 165 to which Miller contributed 166 not out—a apleudid performance. Santos in the first innings made 202, in which Stock was responsible for 47, Burgos 44 and Tross 32. In the second innings São Paulo made 115 runa for 9 wickets. We shall have pleasure in publiahing the score next week.

—Cricket will soon oust fishing from the champiouship in the line of "yarms if we can credit two incidents recently given by a Melbourne paper. The first one says that a fast bowler in a match in Albert park showled a ball that took the middle stump near the ground, drove it clean out of the soft aoil, and the stump whizzed round twice in the air and stuck upright in the ground again in exactly tall, but what price this? 'The same bowler struck the wicket in another over, and the wicket-keeper had the novel experience of being wounded in five places as the result. One bail struck him over the left eye, the other on the right ear, one stump struck him on the thigh, another on the wrist, and the ball hit him on the claim. We are sorry not to have heard that the third stump did useful work also, and that the field did not fly up, don't ye know, and hit him on the back of the head. We knew a wicket-keeper once who had—but that is another story.

—Nothing puts a greater kink in the mind of the hear them the the work of the them.

Nothing puts a greater kink in the mind of a foreigner than the game of cricket. Most absurd accounts of how it is played in England have appeared in continental papers from time to time, but it is only recently that the Russian journals have thought it worthy of criticism, and here is the style a St. Petersburg paper spreads itself on the matter of the wicket keeper and his onerous duties. "The guard of the wicket, or wicket keepman, stands close to the rods, waring a mask, gauntlets, trousers of leather and iron, and a steel breastplate. It is the wicket-keepman's duty to arrest the ball, which, thrown at the holder of the bat with incredible force and fury, might prove fatal but for the protection aforesaid. When the gnard of the wicket carches the ball he cries "Ovah," the batsman throws down his lat, and the players cross the field. This counts two in the score sheet, and the game is then resumed."

HINTS ON PRAINING.

Avoid. All smoking, pastry, potatoes, peas, rice, beans, bread, butter, all spirits, soda water, etc., pork and coffee.

water, etc., pork and conee.

Take. Beef, mutton, fish especially oysters, toast, lettuces, spinach, cabbage, stout, port wine (a little), milk, maté and eggs.

Take a bath every morning, then run your distance, then go through dumb-bell exercises for 15 minutes.

Walk as much as possible.

Order running shoes early so as to get used to them. About a month before the events, get the Doctor to prescribe for the wind. He will probably order arsenic.

Jumping men require to strengthen the muscles of the abdomen.

muscles or the abdomen.

Train up to 3 or 4 days before the races and in that time get the spikes of your shoes sharpened. Dumb-bells must be kept up till day before the races, but during the last week may be reduced to about 5 minutes a day.

Don't spurt until you are sure you can last the distance home at full speed and if you want to know the condition of the leading man look at his legs; if he is not running strougly, they will betray him.

J. T. MAURY.

P. S. The writer is not a competitor this

THE LONDON LETTER

A Sixpenuy weekly newspaper published on Fridays in time for the Foreign Mails.

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The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 27th May, Members requiring invitations for friends should apply to the Secretary. the Secretary. Rio, 16th May, 1899.

H. W. Stacey, Hon. Sec.

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SITUATION WANTED.

A Braziliau girl wants a situation as plain sempstres in some family. Address, «O. W.» care of *Rio News*,

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A comfortable house for gentlemen in an English family, at

11 RUA DAS PALMEIRAS (Botafogo)

Or apply for particulars at 36 RUA DO OUVIDOR

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One of 2 horse power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.

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gnesis.
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Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address ; -- Georges, Theresopolis,

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FREITAS HOTEL 120, Rua do Riachuelo

NI. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, destres to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RNA DO RIACHUSED in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is stinction between the most and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-imounted bath-roous provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose conitort and convenience nothing will be found by a contains a large most provided with hot and convenience nothing will be found the groom opens on vertandals overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by most order.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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On the line of Sylvestre transway. Santa Thereza, to be reached in 30 minutes from town. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most heautiful view of the far oceau, city and islands, being stitued on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The respansary of the properties of the same place of th

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole 181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pattern are insuriously immisted. The apartments are insuriously immisted. The distribution in the also been refloored, and no expense has been sparred to make this

nas been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel
in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.
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train passes it ended as the pleasantest Hotel
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 5.—The government has resolved to send the cruiser «Viking» to Nicaragna to enforce the claims made by the United States for jujinies inflicted on its citizens in that

for injuries inflicted on its citizens in that republic. President McKinley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism which is combining him to his rooms. His doctors have advised him to go to the hot springs for a while. The telegranis from Manilla state that General Luna was wounded in the course of the fighting at San Thomas, and that in capturing Balimar, the Americans found 150,000 bushels of rice left behind by the insurgents. Correspondence from Dawson city says that crimes of all sorts are being repeated with frightful frequency against the gold miners there.

there.

MAY 6.—Admiral John C. Watson has been appointed to the command of the Philippine fleet in succession to Admiral Dewey.

The governor of the state of Colorado has written to President McKinley asking for the volunteers of that state who went to the Philippines to be at once sent home, as if not lie will denounce the President for violating the constitution.

he will denounce the President for Wording the constitution.

The Tagalos made an misuccissful attack on the Americans in San Fernando, but minused to destroy part of the railway communication between that place and Manilla General Odis reports that there is a great diminution in the manufers of the Tagalos under arms, partly due to the losses in battle and partly to the minureous desertions that are daily taking place.

MAY 7.—President McKinley is reported to have told a friend to-day that the Philippine trouble was likely to be at an end within

The riots provoked by the strikers in Idaho have been suppressed and 350 prisoners have been made.

been made.

MAY 9.—The council of war trying Col.

Downs and Captains Smith and Whittle for
their conduct during the battle of San Juan,
lusa brought in a vertical of cowardies in the
presence of the enemy against the three
officers.

officers. The government of Nicaragua has declared its readiness to pay the amount of the indemnity claimed for prejudices suffered by American citizens.

Forty millionaires are preparing to give a languet to Almiral Dewey on his return hone, which is to take place shortly.

MAY 10. — The delegates of Great Britain and the United States to the disarrament conference have received instructions to present and support a project for international arbitration.

tration.

Col. Hay has received a telegram from Admiral Kantz saying that order has been restored in Samoa, and that orders have been issued for the re-embarcation of all the menthat were

tor the re-embarcation of all the monthal were landed.

General Lawton has obtained another victore over the Tagalos and has inflicted considerably loss upon them. Many of the sonvivors have surrendered and have realily acknowledged the American supremocy.

The newspapers give details from a terrible tragedly which occurred in Okolona, Miss. In the course of a dispute over a doctor's fee, the doctor, his son, and two clinics used revolvers and knives with such effect that all four were killed. (This showed better shooting and stabbing than is generally shown in the more regularly arranged duck, and even excels in thoroughness the fabled Kilkenny cuts, of whom there were but two.)

May 1.—In October next President Mac-

MAY 11.—1n October next President Mackinley intends to submit a proposal to congress for the future government of the Philip-

nes.
The sittings of the arbitration court on the The sittings of the arbitration court on the Anglo-Venzuelan question have been postponed until the 15th June next, owing to the president, Mr. Maertens, having been appointed to represent the Russian government at the disarmament conference.

There have been several small skirmishes around Manilla during the past few days all of which have been successfully repulsed by the Americans, who, however, had seven men wounded during the various attacks.

Spain.

wounded during the various attacks.

Spain.

May 5.—A great coal mining syndicate is being organised in Madrid for the exploitation of Spanish coal mines.

The Count de Arcos, who hus heen nominated as Spanish ambassador at Washington, left to-day to take up his new duties.

It is rumored that Spain is about to ask for a territorial concession in China on the ground that compensation is due for the help given to the Philippine rebels by China during the recent revolt against Spain.

General Rios now telegraphs from Manilla that Aguinaldo will now only treat with the Americans for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in his possession.

The locusts are so thick in Alicante that they are stopping the trains.

May 7.—General Rios has telegraphed to his government that General Oils has returned to the Spaniards all the artillery and money captured when Manilla was taken.

General Polavieja has informed an interviewer that be could not consent to any reduction of his army estimate, as the whole amount is necessary to guarantee order at home and respect abroad.

May 8.—A tremendous collision took place to-day between two trains near Pedrosa station

MAY 8.—A tremendous collision took place to-day between two trains near Pedrosa station

on the line between Madrid and Merida. Several wagons were smashed to atoms, seven people were injured but fortunately no lives were lost.

were lost.

It is runored in political circles that the debate on the royal message is likely to spread over 15 sessions.

Sr. Silvels has denied the prevalent runor that there is any intention on the part of the government to remove Sr. Leon y Castillo from the post of Spanish minister in Paris. A terrible storm broke over the town of Olivenza in Estremadura. The material dunge done was enormous but no lives were lost.

lost.

MAY 8.— General Polavieja, 'the minister of war, has telegraphed to General Rios that he may now leave the Philippines as soon as he deems it convenient.

The gas-workers of Madrid have gone out on strike for higher wages. The strike is however not a general one.

Great Britain

MAY 5.—In reply to a telegram from Mr. Clamberlain protesting against the concession made to the Dynamite company as a violent breach of the agreement made between the Transvaal and Great Britain, President Kruger Transwad and Great Britain, President Kruger leclared that the concession vias merely affinternal matter, and consequently Great Britain had no right to protest. This reply has cansol abarming romors to circulate in the political clubs, where it is said that Mr. Chamberlain's reply has been strongly worded and insists on the convention being carried out to the letter, and partakes of the nature of an ultimatum.

The British government has resolved to make conversions to France in respect to the

The British government and make concessions to France in respect to the newly imposed duties on the importation of wines.

newly imposed duties out the importation of wines.

Speaking at a bunquet to-night at the liberal chib, Loril Roseberry said that if the liberal spirit could be joined to the imperialist idea, it would restore the liberal party to its former preponderance.

The Danish stevedores in Christiania have gone out on strike.

MAY 7.—Both the viceroys of Ireland and India are said to have sent in their resignations on the ground of ill health.

The Ruglish press says that the claims France is making in China is compromising to British supremacy in the valley of the Yang-tsc-Kirnig.

A German squaiton has arrived off Dover, where it will remain some days before leaving for Lishon.

In Blackpool an immense meeting of miners

for Lisbon.

In Blackpool an immense succting of miners has taken place to-day and it has been estimated that some 80,000 people were present.

timated that some Sacoo people were present.

MAY 8.—The Path Mall Gazetle to alay published a long letter calling attention to the extraordinary prosperity of the states of Pará and Amazonas.

Telegamus from Manilla announce that the American troops are attacking Bacator. Also that two steamers have left Manilla conveying the bast of the Spanish soldiers to Spain The Economist says that the President of Brazil shows humself houestly determined to oveccome the financial difficulties: that he is a man of strong resolution, who is trying to put into operation the policy of economy and reform to which he has pledged himself.

sect.
The morning papers say that the Czar and
Czerina are to visit Queen Victoria in England
in August next.

in Angust next.

MAY 9.—Mr. Brodrick announced in the house of commons bonight that the British government is endeavoring to make a new treaty of commerce with the United States.

The Duke of York is suffering from a slight interest.

The Duke of the Bulletin and the Bulleti

Gladstone, the widow of the eminent

Mrs. Gladstone, the widow of the eminent statesman, is ill.

A terrible enllision took place at Wimbledon to-day resulting in the death of one of the passengers, and many others were severely injured. The greater part of the wagons of both trains were completely destroyed.

From Alekside it is reported that the British ship "Locksleys became a complete wreck on Kangaroo island, 28 of the erew being drowned.

The London papers promise to give the real reason for the resignation of M. Freycinet within a few tlays, as they deay that he resigned on account of the reasons alleged.

May 10.—Telegrann from Manilla state that

within a few ilays, as they deny that he resigned on account of the reasons alleged.

MAY 10.—Telegram from Manilla state that the Tagalos entrenched at San Miguel have successfully res sted an attempt of the American sto take the place by storm. Col. Diggle, the American leader, was severely wounded during the engagement.

It is telegraphed from Pretoria that President Kruger has now pronounced in favor of giving the right to yote to the suitlanderse. The imperial exhibition was inaugurated at Earl's Court to-day. (We wonder what name can be given to it sfor shorts. The Fisheries brought the Healtheries, the Colinderies, the Inventories, Sc., but in all probability the Imperial will stand as it is.)

The discussion of a bill to strengthen the discipline of the Anglican church has commenced in the louse of commons. An view of the great interest that has been taken in the question lately wherever the English language is spoken, this telegram of the Havas agency is most vague. We do not know whether it is a government bill or a private member's bill, which makes all the difference in the world. A later telegram adds the information that after a lively debate the bill

was thrown out and an amendment proposed by Mr. Webster was adopted to the effect that if the bishops could not seeme the obedience of the clergy there would have to be new legislation on the subject. This looked a little more hefinite but to any one conversant with the procedure of the house of commons it is noter bosh. The only thing that we can make out from the telegrams is that the bill attempting to deal with the huming question has been thrown out.

MAY 11. — Cairo telegrams say that 260 dervishes have surrendered in Ondurman, and acknowledged the supremacy of the British government.

Mr. Ritchie, the president of the board of

government.

Mr. Ritchie, the president of the board of trade, informed a deputation of sugar refiners to-day that in his opinion it would be necessary to have a new international conference on the subject of sugar hounties, which were affecting British trade.

Mr. Brodrick stated to-day in the house of commons that Great Britain was waiting for the arrival at his post of the new Italian ambasador to Pekin before going into the question of the steps to be taken in favor of-Italy in China.

MAY 5.—The Figuro to dry aunounces the temporary suspension of publication of evidence before the rour of cases that, but adds that it will resume the publication later on, when it has in store many great surprises for the public on the Dreyfus case.

A violent debate took place to day in the chamber of depaties on account of the suspension of the history classes in the Polytechnic school. The minister of war explained that all the jumple were angry with Professor Durny for having written an article in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case, and to revent scandal it was decided to close the classes for this term. In spite of angry specches the question is considered as closed. The Paris numicipality has resulted to give a grand banquet in the town hall to the Marchand ntission inmediately on its return to Paris.

MAY 6.—The minister of war, M. Preyein the

MAY 6.—The minister of war, M. Preyeinst, has sent in his resignation on account of the ntucks, under upon him by the radical deputtes in emmection with the suppression of the history classes in the Foot Polydechingue on account of Prof. Durny's advocacy of a revision of the Dreyfus case. Pressure was pun upon him to withthaw; but he alleged other reasons for his retirement—his 7 years of age, and the fact that he was not in accord with M. Lockroy, the minister of manine. His resignation was accepted, and M. Coulle Krantz, the minister of public works his been uppointed to his post, and the latter is turn has been succeed by Senator Monestier is minister of public works. The Dreyfus yarty consider the resignation of Mr. Freyerinet as a victory for them, as M. Krantz is in tever of a revision.

MAY 7.—M. Cavaignae, specking on the MAY 6. -The minister of war, M. Preyeinst

tever of a revision.

May 7—M. Cavaignae, speaking on the Dreyfins question, protested with great indignation against the interference of foreigners in the case, which in his opinion only interested France.

Many of the Partisian papers say that the resignation of M. Freychiet is likely to cause the downfall of the Dipply cabinet.

The Marchani mission is expected to arrive in Dijibuti on the 11th inst. and a brilliant reception is being prepared there for its members.

reception is being prepared there for its members.

May 8.—It is said that now the Dreyfas family is in possession of all the evidence given before the court of cassatinn, permission has been asked to allow them to offer other witnesses who can give rebutting evidence to all that has been alleged against the unfortunate prisoner.

Answering a question in the chamber of depaties, M. Draphy sold the only motive which M. Freycinet had in resigning was because of the attacks made apon him for suspending the history classes in the polytechnic school, and that he was in no way influenced by the Dreyfas case. An angry debate ensued in the course of which it was charged that he was prompted to resign on account of divergence of opinion with the minister in question, denied this and was supported by the premier.

The coal strike in Belgium still continues, and many acts of intinudation are reported. It is reported from Rome that the Dake diel Abruzzi has left on his expedition to the north pole, and that hefore he left he was personally presented with a million lire by King Humbert.

May 9.—The Paris press publishes a statement that MIIIe, Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that MIIIe, Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the force in the count of the counter of the paris press publishes a statement that MIIIe, Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the force in the counter of the paris press publishes a statement that MIIIe, Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the force in the press of the paris press publishes a statement that MIIII Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the paris press publishes a statement that MIIII Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the paris press publishes a statement that MIIII Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the paris press publishes a statement that MIIII Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the paris press publishes a statement that MIIII Elodie Watter, daughter of a tent that the paris press publishes a statement that the paris press publishes a statement that the paris pre

Ring Humbert.

MAY 9.—The Paris press publishes a statement that Mile. Elodie Witter, daughter of a retired officer and the betrothed of the suicide Capt. Lorinier, declares that she has in her possession letters from Dreyfus addressed to the Germin Emperor.

The position of the Dupny cabinet seems to be becoming stronger, and the premier has declared that he is confident that he can carry on the government with the means at his disposal.

has declared that he is confident that he can carry on the government with the means at his disposal.

An evening paper having stated that Marchand had been assassinated in Djihuti, the colonial minister told several journalists that he was in telegraphic communication with the governor, and that no such news had been sent to him. No credit is given to the notice.

General Galliniani, the governor general of Madagascar, is now on his way to France with the intention of raising the som of 60 million francs for the construction of railways in that island.

THE COFFEE POSITION.

THE COFFEE POSITION.

In their circular of April 7th, Messrs, W. H. Crossman & Bro, with as follows in regard to the present position of coffee:

The receipts in Brazil up to date confirm the figures we have previously given on the current crop. In Santos the receipts already reach five million bags, which make it probable that the total there will exceed 5,500,000 bags. In Rio, so far, the receipts are 2,700,000 bags, In Rio, so far, the receipts are 2,700,000 direct by export, the quantity received in this way being about 125,000 bags up to date. The total in Rio for the crop year, however, will be close to 3,500,000 bags, the aggregate for the two ports up doubt reaching 9,000,000 bags.

bags.

Regarding the next crop, it is now well known that the Brazili ms are averse to giving out figures, but they are practically manimous in staing the next crop to be larger than the present one—some claim ten per cent more, and others as much as twenty per cent more. But whatever the figure finally reaches, it is positively immaterial, since the fourth consecutive large crops in excentive large crops in Rio and Santos aggregating 28,000,000 bags, and a finant (claimed to be a overcord breakers) to follow, it'is no longer a question how much coffee is on'the trees; it is a question how much coffee is in the wareltonses, the surplus production of the last three ensemus.

With the heavy sup lies existing in consum-

production of the last three sensons.

With the heavy spo dies existing in consuming countries it matters little how the Brazilians choose to market their crop. Last November and December they held their coffee back in the interior, only to send it flown in larger volume later on, at a period when receipts usually are lighter. But all attempts to deceive consuming countries as to the extent of the crop only make more manifest such proofs of weakness. A business like, straightforward action would result better for all concerned.

Not only in Brazil but also in the United

cerued.

Not only in Brazil but also in the United States an idea has been formed that the so-called coffee war is one of the reasons for the heavy decline in coffee. No greater fallacy that this could be put forward, since the price of No 7 coffee—the basis for the roasting business—has declined far less than any other quality. In Europe, where there certainly is no coffee war, the decline in coffee has been much more marked than here.

It is gove a mestion which country can

much more marked than here.

It is now a prestinn which country can produce offee at the cheap-st rate or price. We believe that so long as illiterate labor in Brazil, which is now recruited beliefly from Italians and the colored races, the majority without the ability to read or write), is willing to accept the present milreis in payment for their wages, Brazil can produce onlike as cheap as my other country, and probably cheaper. It is doubtful whether coffee countries can readily substitute other products where they readily substitute other products where they now roise coffee, and the abandonment of new now raise coffee, and the attandomment of new plantations where new trees are connect into truit-bearing, in all parts of the world and Brazil, (new trees being set out within the past twoyears), but to be supposed as likely, and for this reason we believe the price of colice will have to go considerable lower before the over-production will cease.

the over-production will cease.

The law of averages is the surest guide to be taken in regard to values of any staple. The extremely high values and immense profits to planters in all countries up to two years ago lawe been the inducements that have brought about such enormous over production, assisted, of coarse, by the low price of labor paid in degenerate currency or silver, which latter has declined so heavily. These elements combined have wrought the financial roin of nearly all coffee-proving countries and consed comment in the wrongs the mandata and consederate and conseder removed or corrected.

The directors of the London and Brazilian Bruk, in their report for the year ended Jamarry 31 asks state that the accounts show an available behance of £268,676 (including £163,667 brought forward from last year). An interim dividend of tos, per share, amounting to £37,500, was paid in October last. The directors now recommend a further payment of tos, per share, being a dividend at the rate of to per cent, per amount, free of income-tax. The directors also recommend the payment of a home of 8s, per share, thus making a total distribution of 14 per cent, per amount, free of income-tax, on the pid-up capital of the bank. The above payments will absorb £ 105,000, leaving a balance of £163,676 to the capital employed in Brazil stands in the hooks at the exchange of 12d, per milreis, and the depreciation in value thereof at the rate of 71/132 d. amounts to £116 or5. The capital movever, employed in the River Plate is, at the depreciation, therefore, in the value of the bank's capital in South America is, as certified in the auditor's report, £73,834, which is fully covered by the balance carried forward, say, £163,676.

«Now, children,» said the Sunday school teacher, «can you tell me of a greater power than a king?» »Yes, ma'ann,» cried a little boy, eagerly. »What, Willie?» asked the teacher, benignly. «An ace, ma'am,» was the unexpected reply.

THE RIO NEWS

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16th, 1899

THE «WILMINGTON» CASE

THE "WILMING TON" CASE.

Unfortunately, we can not agree with the Commercio de S. Paulo in the assertion that the "Wilmington" case is closed. Our colleague accuses us of purposely confusing things in our discussion of the subject, and the question is therefore open, so far as we are concerned, until that point is settled.

The Commercio quotes the first article of decree No. 3749, of 7th December, 1866, to show that the navigation of the Amazon is not open to the naval vessels of other nations. The article is as follows:

vessels of other hathous. The arriver is as follows:

ART. 1.—The navigation of the Amazon river to the frontier of Brazil, of the Tocantins river to Cametá, of the Tapajos to Santarem, of the Madeira to Borba, and of the Negro river to Mandos, shall be open (free), from the 7th day of September 1867, to the merchant ships of all nations.

Literally the Commercio may be correct from the 1867.

in excluding naval vessels, for they are not mentioned, but in practice the implied exclusion is never carried into effect. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation can go, there also do naval vessels go! This is understood. And not only are they permitted to go, but they carry with them the privileges conceded to war yessels all the world conceded to war vessels all the word over—exemption from customs inspec-tion, police control, taxes, etc. To refuse permission to a naval vessel to navigate waters free to merchantmen would be considered an unfriendly act, and it would also be considered a notification that those waters had become dangerous to the merchantmen of that

nationality.

The one illustration given by the Commercio, who ignores our reference to the Paraná,—that of the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles—is badly taken, for it clearly establishes our con tention that waters connecting the ports of one nation with the outside world, can not be closed by another nation can not be closed by another nation through whose territory such waters run. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles were closed for political reasons which the great naval powers of Europe, in their efforts to protect Turkey, found it convenient to allow. The United States never agreed to this, as is shown

It convenient to allow. The Office States never agreed to this, as is shown by the following:

*The Black Sea, like the Baltic, is a vast expanse of waters, which wash the shores not alone of Turkish territory, but those of another great power who may, in times of peace at least, expect visils from men-of-war of friendly states. It seems unfair that any such claim as that of Turkey should be set up as a bar to such an intercourse, or that the privilege should in any way be subject to her sufferance.

—Secretary Fish. May 5, 1871.

*The abstract right of the Turkish government to obstruct the navigation of the Dardanelles even to vessels of war in time of peace is a serious question. The right, however, has for a long time been claimed, and has been sanctioned by treaties between Turkey and certain European states. A proper occasion may arise for us to dispute the applicability of the claim to United States menofaur. Meanwhile it is deemed expedient to acquiesce in the exclusion.

—Secretary Fish, 1873.

From these two extracts from letters.

From these two extracts from letters of Secretary of State Fish to United of Secretary of State Fish to United States ministers in Turkey, it will be

seen that the United States disputes the right of Turkey to close the Dardanelles to men-of-war in time of peace, and claims the right to send such vessels to Russian Black sea ports whenever it may suit her convenience to do see

Russian Black sea potts whethere it may suit her convenience to do so.

Reverting to the free navigation of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers, it may he stated that not only are they open to merchant vessels of all nations, but to naval vessels also. More than the that in the convention of 185.7 nations, but to havai vessels also. More than that, in the convention of 1857 between Argentina and Brazil it was expressly stipulated that the states situated within this great river system should miny free unviention of these situated within this great five systems should enjoy free navigation of these rivers for their war vessels. Brazil therefore enjoys the fullest liberty in this respect, even to the maintenance of flotilhas of gunboats on the Uruguay and Paraguay. And yet, the position of Brazil on the Paraguay, is exactly the position of Peru, or Bolivia, on the Amazon. On the Paramá and Paraguay. the position of Peru, or Bolivia, on the Amazon. On the Paraná and Paragnay, American war vessels have freely penetrated as far as the Brazilian frontier, and it was only last year that the Spanish gunboat "Temerario" ascended as far as Asuncion without even giving formal notice to the governments interested. And if a gunboat, belonging to a state involved in war, can do this, how much more freely should not the vessels of a power not at war be able to do it?

In 1851 Brazil celebrated a treaty with Peru, in which the rules laid down by the Congress of Vienna of 1815 were

by the Congress of Vienna of 1815 were adopted. The first of these rules is as adopted follows:

(1) Navigation for the purpose of trade is not to be interdicted to any person on such navigable waters as traverse the territory of several states, this being conditioned on their conformity to local police regulations.

And yet Brazil practically closed this great watercourse to the commerce of the states lying on its upper waters. By a treaty of 1851 Peru had conceded free navigation of the Amazon to the United States, within Peruvian territory, in 1853 Ecuador opened her rivers, including the Amazon to free navigation, and in 1858 Bolivia granted to the United States the same rights. The obstacles which Brazil placed in the way of the free navigation of the lower Amazon, rendered these concessions valueless and led the United States to protest vigorously against a policy so And yet Brazil practically closed this protest vigorously against a policy so detrimental to the interests of all condetrinental to the interests of all confecence. Under the pressure thus brought to bear, the Emperor declared the Amazon open to the merchant vessels of all nations from and after 7th Septem-

ber, 1867.
The question now arises, is the noninclusion of war vessels equivalent to exclusion. In our opinion, it is not. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation have a right to go, the naval vessels have a right to follow—always vessels have a right to follow—always providing that such right has not been surrendered by the express provisions of a treaty. In times of peace, the naval vessels of a foreign power can not be considered a hostile force. If they can freely enter a seaport, they can certainly claim the right to navigate the inlead waters where their merchant tanny ciaim the right to havigate the inland waters where their merchant vessels are permitted to go. At such times one of the principal functions of naval vessels is to extend protection and aid to merchant vessels of their own setting the and this of course can not be inland. aid to merchant vessels of their own nationality, and this of course can not be done effectively where they are forbidden to follow such vessels into inland waters. Further than this, the United States is employing naval vessels to promote commercial relations with other countries, and the principal object of the «Wilmington» is to visit all out-of-the-way ports for this special purpose. Though an armed vessel her mission, is purely commercial.

Though an arined vessel ner mission, is purely commercial. In his important treatise on International Law, the Argentine publicist Calvo argues: (§ 157, vol 1, p. 253)—«If the freedom of the seas is a principle definitely established by the law of nations, and is recognized in the practice of rations it seems loopical and or nations, and is recognized in the prac-tice of nations, it seems logical and natural at first sight that it should be applied to the navigation of rivers, also great mediums of communication bet-ween communities and perpetual sources of the progress and civilization of

nations.» And the fact that Argentina has accepted this principle, and that Brazil was one of the first to make full and free use of the concession, ought to have protected us to-day against the reactionary demonstrations and discussions which have characterized the reception of this American naval 'vessel

We have now to add what must appear to every unprejudiced mind as the worst feature of the whole case—worse even than the assault on the United States consulate at Manáos by an excited mob. On the return of the "Wilming-ton" to Manáos, after an absence of 16 days to and from Iquitos, Peru, and after advices should have reached that port of the true state of the case, the following order was issued from the office of the captain of the port (see Jornal do Commercio, May 15, 1899):

fornal do Commercio, May 15, 1899):

Capitania do porto.—Edital.—The two
pilots who had charge (pitolárão) of the Ameriean gunboat «Wilmingtom to Iquitos, are
notified to appear at this Capitania, on a
matter of service.

By order of the Capitania the pilots of the
Madeira, or of other rivers of Amazonas, are
prohibited from piloting the said slip on any
river of this state, under penalty of severe
punishment.

Mandos, 22nd April, 1899.—Eugenio Pará,
Secretary.

Secretary

There is no escaping the animus of this order. It was publicly reported that the "Wilmington" would ascend the Madeira river, and this was rendered impossible because of the intervention of the anthorities. Not only was the act unfriendly, but in view of the publicity given to it and the brusque terms employed, it was even worse. And, it must be borne in mind, all this has been done in open violation of the decree There is no escaping the animus of done in open violation of the decree which threw open the Amazon to free navigation, and in opposition to the attempt of the United States to promote more intimate commercial relations with Peru and Bolivia, between which comreru and Bonva, between which com-tries treaties exist for the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries within their boundaries. Such voyages on the part of United States naval vessels would part of United States naval vessels would contribute to a wider and better knowledge of this great river, which would benefit Brazil and the outside world as well as the United States. But the reactionists who are in power at Manáos think otherwise, and a public vessel of a friendly power is driven out of the Amazon with an exhibition of hostlity which would do credit to China.

which would do credit to Cliiua
PRESIDENT CAMPOS SALES advises his countrymen to endeavor to export everything they can produce more advantageously than other nations. Your advice is excellent, Mr. President, but your government will not permit the people to follow it. How can a nation produce anything advantageously, when it is overburdened with taxes? Coffee culture ought to be advantageously or instance; but you well know that coffee planters are complaining that they are barely able to pay expenses. And why? Because everything consumed on the plantation is heavily taxed and moreover the coffee, when shipped, has to pay the exorbitant export duty of 11°, which to planters who reside at a great distance from the shipping ports is in reality 15°/lo or even more. Reduce the taxes, Mr. President, and the people will cheerfully follow your advice.

The 11th anniversary of the abolition of

The rith anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Brazil was celebrated here and in all the large cities of the country on Saturday last. The 13th of May was added to the list of positivist holidays when the republic was organized, and has been lately taken up ly the society organized to promote the commemoration of anniversaries of great national events. The result is that the day is overcelebrated, as the society in question generally undertakes too much. This is greatly to be regretted in this instance, for May 13th is the anniversary of a triumph worthy of generous commemoration. It may be that the productive interests of the time. It was an unexpected trimmph, but it is more the less deserving of commemoration. It may be that the productive interests of the country suffered through the abolition of slavery, but it was an act of justice and of moral obligation, and we have no right to count the cost.

THE "suggestion" sent us by a São Panlo contributor in regard to a permanent recognition of the worth and charitable work of the late Mrs. Lupton, will, we are sure, receive a prompt and hearty response. And it may be said that no better memorial could be suggested, nor one which would please her more, than that of an endowed bed for poor patients at the Hospital in which is took so great an interest. No one can estimate

how much that hospital owes to her inex-haustible sympathy and daily co-operation. how much that hospitat owes to ther thex-haustible sympathy and daily co-operation, and it is fitting therefore that her name should be associated with it for all time. We need not say that we hope to see the suggestion realized, for we feel sure that it will receive a prompt and grateful acceptance by everyone who knew her and who cherishes her mem-

who knew her and who cherishes her memory.

Life destroying machines have made the names of many inventors world-famous from Thab I cain to Mixim, but if we are to credit a statement made by the Duly Mail of yesterday which has been telegraphed to the ends of the earth, the greatest name of them all will be that of the extreme fin desibed inventor, who has been offered \$34.000 by the British government for his patent rights in a new electric cannon. The cablegram does not give his name but says he is a merchant in Portland. He is said to have invented an electric cannon that can fire explosive shells of heavy ealibre every two seconds without any report, and that the sain is accurate at a distance of 9 kilometers, or nearly six miles. Thirty heavy explosive shells a minute thrown outside of ordinary range and well-directed would raze a town or sink a fleet within five minutes, and the name of the inventor is likely to become a dictionary verb as Kipling has made Mixim. The one great good in these terrible inventions is that they lead to others so much more terrible still that the powers most willing to wound are afraid to strike. When we shall have reached the maximum (no pun intended) of human invention we shall have entered upon the millenium of peace.

When the President's message confirmed

lave reached the maximum (no pun intended) of human invention we shall have entered upon the millenium of peace.

When the President's message confirmed the statement, made by the press, that the army had been reduced to 15,000 enlisted men, it was hoped that the government would persevere in its good work, continuing the reduction until the army is decreased to such a number of uen as the country is able to maintain in a state of efficiency. Considerable disappointment was conseque thy felt when it was learned that the President had sent to congress a proposal for an army bill in which the number of enlisted men is fixed at 25,160. It appears, however, that the government has at present no intention of really increasing the army. From an explanation published in the Gazeta & Noticias we learn that the present organization of the army, which is divided into 69 battalions, requires a nominal force of 28,160 enlisted men. If this force should be reduced by law to 15,000, a corresponding reduction in the number of battalions would be requised and consequently 35 colonels, 35 majors, 140 captains, 140 leutements and 280 ensigns would have to be relieved of their commands. This, the Gazeta is informed, would entail a loss of about 2,00,000 per armum to these officers and of consequently 35 colonels, 35 majors, 140 captains, 140 leutements and 280 ensigns would have to be relieved of their commands. This, the Gazeta is informed, would entail a loss of about 2,00,000 per armum to these officers and of consequently that the Gazeta in sympathising with the officers and their families who would thus be reduced to precarious circumstances by the loss of so considerable a part of their income; but the Gazeta, we fare, fails to remember that there are tax-payers and their families whose circumstances by the loss of so considerable a part of their income; but the Gazeta, we fare, fails to remember t

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—I wish to ask the editor of the Church Echo, if, amongst the "hash " which is being weeded out of the British Library there is included a lot of superfluous books selected by himself last year, which by their handsome bindings adorn the shelves of the Library but otherwise are not of the slightest use, being rarely taken out.

Also, the celebrated article of October 1897 stated that the "hash" kept year after year by previous committees incurred additional rent on the funds of the Library; will he say how unuch is saved in rent by getting rid of the said "hash".

Referring to another matter, I ask the editor how he reconciles the two paragraphs on the restored British Church, the first headed "Church re-opening" and the second, the last paragraph in the paper.

Yours truly,

A. B. C.

THE LATE MRS. LUPTON.

A SUGGESTION

To the Editor. Sir.—The sad event of Mrs. Lupton's death as cast a gloom over the Anglo-American community and on every hand sincere laments are heard over the loss of one whose place it will be difficult to fill. Last week's Rio Nous gave expression in prose and verse to the feelings of all who knew the kindness of heart and happy, cheerful nature of the deceased lady.

it will be difficult to fill. Last week's Rio Maus gave expression in prose and verse to the feelings of all who knew the kindness of leart and happy, cheerful nature of the deceased lady.

If there was one trait in her character which ontshone all others, it was that of practical sympathy with the sick. How often did she open her hospitable house to receive and eare for the sick and the convalescent! The poor in her neighbourhood were her special care and immmerable were the acts of true, nuostentations charity practised by her.

Almost daily the sick in the neighbouring Hospital Samaritano were cheered by her visits and gifts of lovely flowers, called by her own, hands. Even dumb animals had a true friend in Mrs. Lupton and the weter has seen the solicitude and care with which she has nursed her terrier when sick, and the tears she shed when it died.

It has occurred to the writer that some permanent recognition of the memory of the one we all mourn should be made. She has left behind her substantial proofs of her good work. Can we not do something that will keep green and fresh the memory of her who did so much for us?

I would so much for us?

I would so much for us?

I would suggest the raising of a fund to endow a bed in the Hospital Samaritano to be known as a the Lilian Lupton Bed., for the treatment of a poor patient. A sum of eight contos of reis well invested woold provide an income sufficient for this purpose and should this proposal meet with approval I will be pleased to co-operate in carrying out the plan.

Will those who are willing to take a pct in this kindly signify their intention of so doing by letter to

r to « Мешогіаl, » с/_о Hospital Samaritano Caixa 330, São Paulo.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours obediently,

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 8.— Senate.—The senate elected some of its standing committees.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Var de Melio, who was 1st vice-president last year, was elected president obtaining foo votes. The vote for 1st vice-president was as follows:—Urbano dos Santos, 76; Francisco Sá,1; Jini de Mello, (t) blank SA. For and vice-president the vote was as follows:—Julio de Mello, 74; Teixeira de Sá, 1; mot conneted, 1; blank, S9.

MAY 10.—Senate.—The election of necurers of the standing committees was completed. Senator Vicente Machado introduced a bill on military conscription.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The election of governor and vice-governor of the state of Paraná will occur on Jane 30th

The election of governor and vice-governor of the state of Paraná will occur ou Jone 30th next.

The adjournment of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been extended to the 24th inst.

Telegrams from Montevideo say that it was João Francisco's men (castillistas) that destroyed the printing office of the fornal at Urnguayana.

A telegram of the 13th inst, from S. Fide lis says that partisans of the gave 1 nor of th state of Rio de Janeiro threaten to destrey th printing-office of the Republicano.

Bahia telegrams of the 13th report continued rains. It is to be hoped that the seron which lass been the cause of so unace loss and distress in that state, is now at an end.

We regret to hear that the Rev. T. Collins Joyce, the assistant pastor of the Baptist mission at Campos is suffering from a long trouble which has caused his doctors to forbal him to preach.

Last year there arrived in the state of São Paulo 27,214 immigrants, the greatest part of whom settled in the districts of Campinas, Ribeirão Preto, Araraquara, S. Simão and São Carlos do Pinhal.

Ou the 14th inst part of a large warehouse at Bahia was destroyed by fire. The rest of the building with the greater part of the merchandise valued at 3,000,000, was seved. The loss is estimated at 150,000,000, was seved. The loss is estimated at 150,000,000,000, was seved. The loss is estimated at 150,000,000,000,000,000,000,

mouse guards insugated by the inspector of customs.

—An interesting conflict has kroken out in Pernambuco between the prefect and Srs. Gouveia & Co. The latter into roted 400 bags of farinha from the interior, to be sold at their new market. The prefect stopped the produce at the Central railway station and ordered that it should be taken to and sold at the S. José market. Hearing of the order, Gouveia & Co. went to the station and took possession of their property by force, and removed it to their own market. Both parties are now preparing to settle the controversy by force.

—An Italian numed Mansi was arrested in Suntos on the 6th inst, while attempting to pass a counterfeit 505 note.

—It is a curious circumstance that parties were recently released in S. Paulo by a writ of habeas corpus in whose possession 18,700 in counterfeit money were found. It is not surprising that S. Paulo is the shappy hunting ground so the counterfeiter.

—An Italian named Brunella Arthurio was arrested in São Paulo on the 7th inst, as a passer of counterfeit unoney. A package of counterfeit of notes was found in his house, in addition to a large quantity of counterfeit labels, capsules, etc., for falsified wines, ii-quors, etc.

in addition to a large quantity of counterfeit labels, capsules, etc.. for falsified wines, liquors, etc.. —The Misericordia hospital at Bahia is opening a new ward for the refugees from the interior, who are suffering principally from extreme weakness caused by familie. Such an infirmary merits liheral donations to enable the hospital to provide these poor people with nourishing food.

—We stated some weeks ago that it would be found necessary to assemble a convention of the partido republicano fuminiense. It has now been decided that this convention shall meet on the 22nd inst. at the house of the only remaining number of the party's executive committee Dr. Mignel de Carvalho.

—A correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio writes that, when Gen. Carlos Telles and Senator Phinleiro M chado met on one of the streets of Porto Alegre, they did not even exchange what he calls a missalting glances, an compensation they had already exchanged (at long range) a sufficient number of insulting epithets to satisfy any reasonable desire to insult exch other. They both comprehended, we presume, that "sinsulting glances s, whatever my be their merits, lacked under the circumstances that of being appropriate.

Railroad Notes

—Last year there were constructed in the state of S. Paulo 120 kilometres of railway
—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 390,7985698 to the Empreza Industrial Braziletra for coal furnished in March to the Central railway.

Brazileira for coal furnished in March to the Central railway.

—The director of the Central cailway asks for an appropriation of 33.431,358270 for the expenses of that road in 1900. He estimates the receipts for this year at 35.400,0003 and those for 1900 at 37,000,0005.

—In the city of Rio de Janeiro there were reported last year of deaths caused by trailway accidents and 55 caused by trainway accidents. In these accidents there were wounded 55 persons on railways and 79 on transways.

—The deplication of the S. Paulo railway is going steadily forward. The like between Jundishy and S. Paulo is now complete with the exception of the enlargement of the old limited, but the new one has been open for the last two moutles.

—That unique railway enterprise, the Rio Claro S. Paulo Railway Co., which roas no trains, has no officials and no working expenses, has paid a final dividend of 7 per cent for the whole year. The £ 10 ordinary shares are quoted March 31 last, making 14 per cent for the whole year. The £ 10 ordinary shares are quoted at £ 24-25 on the stock exchange.

—The trailie receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 6th inst. were 240,205000. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 304,3525000. In the week ended 29th into. the traffic produced 227,1165000, so that in spite of the produced 227,1165000 so that

tate of S. Paulo 419 kilometres of railway.

"The approximate traffic receipts of the Alagons railway for the month of March last were 69.507\$760 against 113,087\$200 in March 1898. The jotal receipts since the 1st January were 257,330\$360 against 336,132\$00 for the same period last year. Up to the present there has been a falling off in the up and down traffic and in the number of pussengers carried, but under the careful management of Mr. H. Haynes, there has also been a corresponding decrease in expenditure, and it is not improbable that at the end of this year it will be found that 1899 has differed little from 1898. At the end of March the receipts exceeded working expenses by 103,868\$537.

Shipping Notes

— A Bnenos Aires telegram of the 13th has rnu aground somewhere on the southern coast. This vessel is charged with coast survey work on the Patagonian coast.

— The Lamport & Holt liner Wordsworth, which arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the folkowing passengers: Mr. and Mrs William B. Heutz, Miss Minute E. Leslie, Rev. Solomen L. Ginsburg and 2 third-class passengers. There were also 3 first-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—The health authorities of Mannach Parkers.

—The health authorities at Montevideo have suspended the quarantine imposed on arrivals from Bagenos Aires and will, it is said, suspend the quarantine against Rio de Joneiro during the present week. In is quite time. There has never been any real occasion for such a measure, which was imposed, we are led to suppose, wholly in the interests of the contractor in charge of Flores Island.

—There is not much news about the «Falls of Inversnaid.» The water has been pumped out of the forehold and the engline room, but she is still on the rocks, and as the water is low, it will be difficult to get her off. There is a tale current that when she first went on the rocks, the authorities at Colonia refased to allow any assistance to be given her, because she hall still some hours of quarantine to fulfil! Is such borbarity possible?—Montevideo Times, May 6.—A telegram of the toth amounces that Lussich's wrecking tugs had succeeded in floating and saving the steamer. It is asserted that the misfortune of this steamer is due to quarantines. She was first put into quarantine at Buenos Aires for having touched at Rio de Janeiro, and then at Colonia (Uragaay) for having touched at Brinos Aires. Being forced to anchor ic the outer roads at Colonia, she was canglet in a gla and driven on the rocks.

—The Royal Muil steamer a Thames a which arrived in Rio on the 15th inst, brought the following passengers:—Prom Southeauthon: Miss Roc, Capt. Andrews and wife, Messars. T. Mill, J. C. Maci, R. W. Sloac, G. Stevens, C. Hellwig, G. T. Flynn, John Laing, P. P. de Doucker, H. P. Heneldles, F. A. Molyneox, John Martin, E. J. Smart and E. Averramont.—From Leixões: Mrs. Carolina L. B. Sindes, Mr. José du Costa Moreira and B. J. G. Bastos.—From Listen: Pro. Radaquies A. Gonçales, wife, and the standardor, Mr. José du Costa Moreira and B. J. G. Bratos.—From Pernandecco; Drs. Madaquies A. Gonçales, Mr. José du Costa Moreira and B. B. G. Bratos.—From Pernandecco; Drs. Madaquies A. Gonçales, Mr. José du Costa Moreira and B. B. G. Percina, Olymp

Mr. Antonio Austria.

José Partado dos Sautos and Mr. Oscar Braz da Cunha.

—The departures by the Orissa on the 1th inst. were: — For Valparaiso: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. da Casta Motta and 2 daughters and Mrs. J. P. da Casta Motta and 2 daughters and Mrs. J. Anelessuma, Mrs. Josepha Abelendo and Mr. E. Walker. — For Monteridée: Mr. W. Charles Howard and Mr. Migned da Silva.

—The same company's steamer Oropesa, left Rio on the 9th inst. with the following passengers: — For Liverpool: Mrs. Stafford. 2 children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliver, 2 children and maid, Mr. and Miss Casey, Miss E. Hadheld, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tindal and family (5), Mrs. Geat and 2 children, Mrs. Annie Lowes and child, Mr. Wm. T. Gepp. Mr. F. Sanderson and Mr. P. P. Ednarlo.—For Vigo: Messrs. Pascoal P. Portella, Vicente Pinheiro, Manoel P. Santiago, Domingos Pices and Leno C. Martins and wife. — For Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. E. Töfres, Mr. Roberto Rebello, wife, infant and maid, Mr. M. de Oliveira Rocha, wife, and family. Mrs. Maria M. Fernandes, Messrs. A. R. Lage, T. Cohen, José F. d'Andrade and A. Azevedo Leão.

LOCAL NOTES

- The Paragnayan minister to Brazil, Dr. Pernaulo J. Iturburú, was formally presented to the President yesterdey.

- According to the report of the uninister of interior there were registered last year in this city 17,987 births, 17,784 deaths and 2,795 marriages.

marriages.

On Saturday the police arrested six Spaniards and an Italian who were engaged in circulating anarchist proclamations. The prisoners have since been set at liberty.

A decree of the 13th inst. authorizes a reorganization of the police brigade of this capitid. The reorganization, let us hope, will provide for a better service than we are now having.

A decree of the 13th inst. authorizes a reaganization of the police brigade of this capited. The reorganization, let us hope, will provide for a better service than we are now having.

—An anonymous writer in the fornal do Commercio advises President Campos Salles to beware of Gen. Mallet, the mindster of war. The latter's friends probably advise him to return the compliment.

—Last year in this city there were discharged 635 policement, of whom 158 reenlisted. The total number of enlistments was 259. The number of near discharged includes 105 who were expelled for bad conduct.

—The claim of President Campos Salles to isacadiplomas of patriotism and non-patriotism reminds us of those celebrated decrees in which Marshal Floriano Peixotoused to excomminate this adversaries as traitors to the country and enemies of the republic.

—It is stated that the musical director and composer Saint-Stens, who is now at Las Palmas, will visit Brazil in June. A Buenos Aires telegram, however, says this is a mistake, for the composer will give Rot the collaboration of these animals was up before the police for assanling a child only two years of age! We should like to record the sentence of death in such cases.

—We see by the annual report of the minister of justice that theer were 25,251 officers in the national guard last year, but he neglects to tell us how many privates were on the rolls. A national guard composed entirely of officers only be impressive, but it is hardly effective.

—We see by our River Plate exchanges that Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Eniscoval

of officers may be unpresent.

— We see by our River Plate exchanges that Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Clarech, was a passenger on the «Cropesawhich passed through homeward bound on Thesdaylast, His severe illness at Buenos Aires greatly interfered with his work in South America.

Thesday last. His severe illness at blenos ares greatly interfered with his work in South America.

—Anong the arrivals here last week per P. S. N. Co's, "Orisan," we take pleasure in unting that of H. M's. Consul-general at this port, Mr. Wan Cro. Wagstaff, accompanied by lids wife and nice. Mr. Wagstaff, accompanied by lids wife and nice. Mr. Wagstaff, accompanied last the subset about five months and returns with greatly improved leathly.

—Among the passengers komewrad bound per R. M. S. «Clydes to-morrow will be Mr. J. C. Madeley, C. E. and family, of São Paulo. Mr. Madeley is cléaf engineer on the constructions works of the São Paulo railway where he has been in clearge of exceptionally important work for the last two years.

—The formal de Commercio in its issue of Standay compliant tait thas failed to receive journals from Matto Grosso and adds that the complaint is general. It calls the attention of President Campos Saftes to this subject, very properly assecting that political questions should not be allowed to prevent the faithful delivery of the neals.

—Our renders will take note of the reception at the British consulate-general on the Queen's biefoldsy. It is are that a sovereign reaches the tage of Soycars, and as this instance is that of Queen Victorica whose advancing years serve to endear her all the more to her people, they will feel it a streed duty to celebrate her birtholay with every mark of affection and respect.

—Mr. J. Marky has shown us a most.

to endear her all the more to her people, they will feel it a screed duty to celefacte her litrithaly with every mark of affection and respect.

—Mr. J. T. Mawry has shown us a most interesting collection of photos that he has taken of the English church in Rio. He kas the old exterior and interior, which most of as knows owell, and views of the exterior and interior as we saw them on Sunday week. All the views have been successfully taken, and would prove very interesting additions to the photo alkums of old Flumineness.

—There were only two holidays last week, not counting Sunday. Unfortunately rents, taxes, insurance, and various personal wants go on just the same. If taxes, rent, and stomach would only respect holidays, so that I could reduce expenses accordingly, so bserved Sundwyt, of would o't mind them. They might delare six a week, if it would make them happy, and I'd lee as frolicsome over it as any of them."

—We have pleasure in drawing the attention of intending competitors in the sports this year to the valuable hints on training we publish in another column this week from the world of the police are constantly increasing. Some days ago at the station of D. Clara two inspectors and 14 policemen are said to have entered houses foreible, ill-treading the tenants and otherwise conducting themselves improperly. Col. Bellaration de Mendonça, commander of the police brigade, has ordered the arrest of the 14 policemen, but the chief of police at last accounts had taken no action in regard to the inspectors.

—We hear that the collection on the opening day at the English church realised 865,500 for the restoration fund,
—The superior of the old Santo Antonic convent recently asked the government to vacate the wing now occupied as barracks for the 7th infantry. The government requested time to secure other quarters for that battalion, and is now seeking a suitable place. In our opinion, the government would do well to send the battalion away from the city altogether. It would be better in every way to station the troops out in the country, and in all probability it would be more economical.
—Anarchists, says Smith, are doubtless very interesting and seem to be thoroughly sincere in their professed desire to give the public a little excitement. But, in his opinion, they are too hard to please. In Brazil, for instance, there is at the present time an amount of an arrely that ought to be sufficient to satisfy even the most exacting taste. And yet these people are not content, but seem to think it possible to make the state of affairs here still more anarchical. Their proclamations posted on the principal streets of the city were a prominent feature in last Saturday's festivities.

—V. M. (Valentim Magalhāes?), a contributor of the Notleia, takes a very gloomy view of the situation in an article published in that journal ou the roll inst. He says that in the last ten years the degradation of national character has made fearful progress. In his opinion the deteriorating inflhences that during this period have been at work will, nucless a wholesome and vigorous reaction speedily sets in, soon lead to complete social dissolution. In conversation one frequently hears an expression of similar views, no paizestal lignidado, n is the despondent remark with which we are becoming familiar.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived from New York by the aWordsworths, we were glad to welcome the Rev. Solomon I., Ginsburg, the pastor of the Baptist mission in Campos, and editor of the Baptis mission in Campos, and editor of the Baptis mi

tuture.

—I see that ridiculous old mountain is at it again, "said Smalwyt, sitting down on our last, "What mountain? and what's it doing? a we remarked, somewhat at a loss to understand the allusion. "Oh, that classical old mountain, you know, that once on a time labored, and labored, and labored—and then produced a mouse. Of course you remember it! I've never known an editor yet who was n't familiar with it, for it's one of their stock cards in a discussion with esteemed contemporaries? Well, to return to this particular monse, when I saw that telegram in the Jornal about a fortnight ago which told his that the reproduction of an article from The Rio News on a Charitys mission "had caused a sensation, I was considerably puzzled about it. It kept me awake a whole hour one might, trying to imagine what the fuse could be. But I had to give tup. Now I see! The Povincia has come down and the Borze'n Review, which seems to be playing the part of wet mirse for all these helpless little things, has given us the whole story. It's your anniable little effort to head off Cecil Rhodes—to philosophize on the present state of affairs in these Latin-American republics! It's nothing but a ridiculus mms as sure as you're born! "A And here Smalwyt laughed so boisterously that he upset the paste pot. "And the most ridiculus mms — no! the nost ridiculous part of it all is that your esteemed neighbor is playing the rôle of a Mrs. Gamp in the affair!"

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—TAYLOR.—At the English Church, Rio de Janeiro, on rath May, by the Rev. Irvine Crawslaw, M. A., British (chaplain, Toxt, son of Charles Johnson, Esq., of Wake-field, to He, ERAN MARY, daughter of Joseph Taylor, Esq., of Wakefield, England.

DEATHS

BEAN.—At Balia on 24th April, of remittent typhoid fever, REGINALD BEAN, aged 32 years.

32 years.

Scott.—On 7th May, 1899, Henry Scott, a native of Wolverhampton. England, aged 70 years, after a residence of over 44 years in this city. "Beyond the River of Death friendship lives yesterday, to-day and forever."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Her Majesty's Consul-General presents his compliments to the Briti h residents and other friends at Rio and begs to say that Wednesday, the 24th inst, being the 80th anniversary of the Que.n's birthday, he will be happy to receive them at the consulate, on that day, between 1) a.m. and 1 p.m.

Rio, May 15th, 1899.

Business Notes

-The harvests of Indian corn and beans in the state of S. Paulo are said to be exceptionally

abundant this year.
—In the state of S. Paulo the production of wine, which was 1,759,000 litres in 1890, was in 1897 only 471,625 litres.

-The continued use of old weights and asures in this country is a source of much onvenience. It is against the law to use an, and yet the public officials are themves the principal offenders.

—Business men should organize thoroughly and adopt systematic measures for obtaining relief from burdensome taxes. Without passing the bounds of moderation their action should be firm, vigorous and persistent.

—A French company is said to be interested in managenese mines at Ouro Preto, whose annual production is estimated at one hundred thousand tous. The company has asked for a reduction in freight rates on the Central

-Mail advices from Rio Claro of the 7th inst. amounce the arrival there of Mr. Fer-nando Arens, of Messrs. Arens Irmãos, of this city, who was to sign a contract with the mm-nicipality for the electric lighting, public and private, of that town.

The municipal prefect of Pernambneo, says a telegram of the 12th inst., having seized 400 bags of farinha intended for the Estancia market, the owner of the market, at the head of a body of laborers, compelled him to relinquish the prize.

min to relinquish the prize.

—The bank at Tanbaté, São Panlo, has suspended payments, and a meeting of shareholders has been called to decide whether to elect a new board of directors, or to liquidate. The bank is said to be intimately connected with the Norte de S. Paulo company, which holds the concession for a railway from Ubatuba to Tanbaté.

The Jornal do Commercio scens to think that because the country is in a critical situation, business men should not demand redress for their grievanecs. Has it never occurred to the Jornal that in view of this critical state of the country the government should refrain rom increasing the burdens that business men already have to bear?

—Last year the Santos docks were extended by 288 metres of wall on the river front, which gives the company a 'total frontage of 1,840 metres. During the year 1,033 vessels entered the port of Santos, of which 872 were dischar-ged at the docks. The merchandise lauded weighed '572,978 metric tons, while the pro-duce and merchandise shipped weighed 317,273 metric tons.

metric tous.

—We hear it stated that Messes. Flint Eddy & Co. have made a claim of some \$60,000 on the Brazilian government for repairs on the Nictheroy. It is asserted, we hear, that they were abiliged to spend this sam on the ship before she could be considered sem-worthy. But, we understood that the old this was purchased as she stood! At any rate, the purchase was concluded before the local survey was finished and the report handed in.

—The Jarvast do Commercia claims to be

wey was musted and the report handed in.

—The fornal do Commercio claims to be informed that an English company will obtain a grant for making the following improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro:—smitation works between Ponta do Cajá and the pier of the Companhia Luz Stearies; docks for loading aind discharging vessels between that pier and the Saude; dry docks and workshops for ship building between the Saude and the navy yard. The cost of expropriations, says the Jornal, is estimated at 18,000,000\$.

Accesse, who on financial and commercial subjects is the most competent man on the fornal do Commercio's staff, writes as follows apropos of the latest returns of customs receipts: "This means that importation always decreases in proportion to the increase in taxation, and it is evident that the 10° In gold duties were equivalent to an increase of from 25° In, to 30° In in import duties in general, without counting the surfax on imports disguised as a sump-tax on certain articles. There are political economists who helieve that a decrease in imports is beneficial to the financial and economical interests of a country. This is an error. The prosperity of a country consists in importing and exporting largely, and to hope for heavy exports without corresponding imports is simply absurd.a

—The official value of the imports at Rio de

—The official value of the imports at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 19.737,653\$ in January and to 19.706,569\$ in February, making a total of 39,444,219\$ for the two months. The greater part of these imports came from the following countries:

Great Britain	14,994,206\$
Germany	4,874,809\$
France	4,263,621
United States	3,643.093\$
Argentina	3.547.4138
Uruguay	2,713,095
Portugal	2,223,192\$
Belgium	1,480,095\$
Italy	852,108\$
Spain	385,235≸
Chili	296,975\$

In publishing these figures it is proper to remark that the official valuation is so arbitrary that they do not convey a correct idea of the real value of the imports.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—When the governor of Pernambuco failed to obtain the loan for which he had applied to the local banks, he made, it is reported, the following remarks:— a When there is no more money in the treasury, I shall point out the vaults of the banks to the starving soldiers.

—If the guarantee fund is deposited in the treasury, what guarantee will there be for the safety of the guarantee fund? And if the redemption fund is deposited there, it is to be feared that it will be lost beyond redemption. And this is what Smith has to say on the subject.

- «Mr.Minister, business men are complaining, exchange is falling again, customs receipts are decreasing, congress refuses to go to work, the marchists are circulating proclamations, prices are rising and it is getting harder and harder every day for the poor to make a living. a — «All right! Put another tax on somebody.»

tax on somebody.

A telegram of the 12th inst. states that the governor of Pernambuco, after failing to obtain a loan of \$50,000, made an unsuccessful attempt to borrow from two Brazilian and two foreign banks" the sum of 100,000 each, making a total of 300,000. And yet there are persons who endeavor to make us believe that the financial situation of the states is prosperous.

—They say that a man has three values; what he thinks he is worth, what other people think he is worth and what he is really worth. The governor of Minus Geraes costs 40,4605 per annum, that of Bahia 48,0005, that of São Paulo 74,3785 and that of the state of Rio de Janeiro 84,8005. Reideutly the tax-payers pay for those governors what the latter think themselves worth.

- Again have the beauties of the Brazilian — Again have the beauties of the Brazilian funding scheme been illustrated. In October the directors of the Great Western of Brazil railway passed the usual interim dividend because the income with the proceeds of the gnarantee as spaid in paper sufficed only to meet the debenture charges. Now they have decided to recommend no dividend at all for 1898. For 1897 3 ½ per cent, was paid and we fancy it would be difficult to get the shareholders to enthuse over the great panace. shareholders to enthuse over the great panacea for all the ills of Brazil,—Financial News, April 12.

—At four of the principal custom-houses in Brazil the receipts for the first four mouths of 1898 and 1899 amounted to the following

54.719.399\$891 48,865,888\$367 The decrease in 1899 was 5,853,511\$524, or nearly 11°f₀. Has the government made in this period reductions in public expenditure equal to this decrease in revenue?

equal to this decrease in revenue?

— Why does not the local press, which so eagerly records every alleged reduction in public expenditure, inform its readers of the cases in which the government is exceeding the appropriations made in the budget? That this year, as in previous years, there are many such cases we have not the slightest idubbt. There is for instance the cost of ratious for the police brigade. The respective appropriation was made on the basis of 15300 for each ration, which, however, is said to be costing in reality 15400. As there are 127 officers and 2,130 men in the brigade and as officers we entitled to more than one ration each, this means an increase of at least 2505 per diem or 91,2505 per animm in this single item of expenditure, while ignoring the cases in which the budget appropriations have been exceeded, is misleading and detrimental to the interests of the country.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Mar 16th, 1899. Par value of the Brazilian milieis (1800). gold.
of the Brazilian milreis (15000)
in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ do Bank rate of exchange, official, op 1,ondon

EXCHANGE.

SECHANGE.

May 8.—The official rate of the slay was resist, on London in all the banks. The opening transactions of the slay were bank bills at 71s/3zsl. The banks refused to buy private paper ninter, 21s/3z d. but as there were no sellers at that price and free sales for the slay were bank bills at 71s/3zsl. The banks refused to buy private paper ninter, 21s/3z d. but as there were no sellers at that price and free sales for bank bills during the paper nt 71s/3z and 75sl. The banks oscillated between the two quoted rates for bank bills during the greater part of the day, but at a little before closing time weakened to 7xs/3z day 1st. The banks opened we to honor the sales of the sales

mg ne day.

May 10.—The general rate of the day was 77/6d on
London with the exception of the London & River
Plate Bank which posled out 7½ d. and kept it all

A STATE OF THE STA

day. There were a steady market throughout the day with bank bills freely drawn at 7½ d. against private paper at 17/12 d. Just before closing time there was a slight change and the last prices, the day were 7/16 d. and 7/24 for bank little, and 7/2/2 d. for prompt private paper and 7/9/6 d., tor time paper. The paper militeis ranged in value from 2/5 to 2/8 reis gold.

May 11 - Church ballday.

MARKET REPORT.

May 13.—National boliday.

**Rot & faneiro, 16th May, 1899.

Exports.

Cottee.—The declared sales of the week peroge had were returned at 37 000 bags against entries of 3,440 bags, and shipments of 35,40 bags. The sales in the foreign markets were 4,000 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Havre, 6,700 bags in New York, 64,000 bags in Have ended to the packers on bases from 1,800 to 1,800 bags and 1,800 to 1,800 bags and 1,800 bags, an

ne markets were closed.

The shipments since our last report, invo been:

13,535 bags for the United States

4485 . . Surroje

541 . . Cape of Good Hope

553 . . Constwise

663 . . Constwise

17.817 bags.
The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Autwerp etc. Port. str. Malange......
in Constantinople etc. It. str. Washington Elsewhere;
9 River Plate Fr. str. Portagal
10 Buenos Ayres do Cordonan...
10 Valparaiso Br. str. Orissa... Coasterse:
Northern ports...
Southern ports

The receipts for the past week were 30.06 has, natinst \$4,80 has lot the previous week and 36.40 bags for the week before. Inokets quotations, according to New-York types were the following

May, 6 12\$000 12 000 11 600

9.... 11 100 The stock in all bands was estimated this morning 229,337 lags, against 216,703 bags a week ago. The into stock is reported at 312,740 bags.

SANTOS.

SANTOS.

According to the mouthly report of the Associação Compercial, of Santos, the April receipts of coffee at that part aggregated 285.05 lags, against 265.42 last year and 250.00 in 1875. Since 251 July last the tecelost aggregated 5 oct. 507 lags, against 5,771,301 the preceding the same part of the same part of

baes.

Algiers	250
Oran	125
Vigo	2
Coastwise	221
Total	
	317.263
And by the following exporters:	
4	bags.
Arbuckle Brothers	80,124
Goeta Havit & Co	43,610
Kari Valais & Co	34.664
Nannanp, Gepp & Co	24,679
Auguste Leulia & Co	20,492
Theodor Wille & Co	19.743
Ed. Johnston & Co	14,770
Rose & Knowles	12,749
Hard, Rand & Co	12,085
Holworthy, Ellis & Co	11,930
J. W. Donne & Co	11,064
Henry Woeltje & Co	4.750
Krische & Co	4,075
A Tronnucl & Co	4.011
W. F. McLaughlin & Co	3.406
Zerrenner, Bülow & Co	2,950
Arelz & Co	1,500
Nossack & Co	606
Van Leckwyck & Co	375
Prado Chaves & Co	107
Sandry	561
Tola1	317,265

Daily receipis and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	May 7	мау 8	May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12	May 13	Totals since May t
	2 22	6 180	*	3.873	3,850	5.922	5,485	60,973
vecerbra	9.00		9100	4.350	:	3,948	:	33.362
Shipments U. States .,	:	2/3	5, 230	4000				1620
	:	1.255	575	625	:	:	:	3.020
Cape	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
n cape and a second		1 66	86	50	:		:	4.325
" Miver France, etc. "	. :	61	8 0	272	:	60	:	1.957
	. :	1.755	6 778	5.306	:	4.008	:	43.267
Total snipments Dags	1	321 126	277.77	216,340	220,190	222 104	225.589	:
SEOCE	-	ė						
Average quot. No. 7. N. Y.				118000	:	118000	:	:
per arroba	:	. 11900	113900	4900		114500		
Do do No. 8	:	119500	115500	oncor.		636	7.27	
ouot. N	:	0 % c.	0 ½ c.	0 70 6.	0 /0 00			
Evolution on London	:	7 9/16 d.	7 % d.	7 1/2 a.	:	/ // ***	:	
Charles on London	:	35 C-	35 6.	35 6.	35 c.	35 (-	:	:
9	j	8,818	4.173	6.834	:	7.405	:	:
Receipts at samon unger	:	352,980	341.340	332,850	:	304.550	:	

Imports.

Totals

Totals

2,847,263,
165,570
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Flour.—The receipts for the week were 1 00 bags ex Inplane from the River Plate. The market continues quiet with small demand. Prices have remained unchanged since the previous week, and are quoted as under:—

Trieste	nounnal
Richmond 1st	37\$000-35000
do 211d	nonunal.
Baltimore 1st	37 000-15 000
do 211d	36 000-1* 000
Western and Interior	nominal.
River Plate	27 000-25 000
Local Mills	75 000-14 000

Codfish.—From New York the s.s. Gifes brought 20 tibs, and the Amazowa brought 350 cases from Hamburg. The stock in first hamile curses of 500 Gaspe and 5,000 Halifast tibs, 4,000 St. John barrels and 600 Norvegini cases. The latest middless were change 60500 per tibs. Jinlifast 5/f800, 86. John 5,47600 and Norwegini 5/f800.

Lard,—The Worldworth brought 11,200 kegs from New York hast week. The demand is very small and prices have fallen. American lard could command to better price than \$60 reis per pound, and native lard is still quoted nominal.

Pork.—Receipts nil. The weak state of the market continues and 1800 to 1820 per pound wholesde are the ruling rates for American pork. The native article fetches from 1800 to 18200 per kilo, with small demand.

Rice.—The s.s. Amazonas landed 350 bags from Hamburg during the week. The large stock on hand is causing prices to drop stendily, and Raugoon rice on Saturday was being quoted at 248500 per bag of 60 kitos.

Pitch Pine.—There were no fresh receipts to hand during the past week. The market is strong and prices range from 898000 to 908000 per dozen.

While Pine.—There were no arrivals. The market is steady at 260 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine,-No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

Swedish Pine.—There have been no new consignments and 260 reis per foot is the market quotation.

Kerosene.—The receipts for the week were 5,000 cases from New York ex 1600 disnorth. The market is dull and prices have fatlen to 9800 to 105000 per Case wholesale.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 18,00 to 18400 per kilo.

Rosin.—Arrivals uil. The market is dull and prices for dark grades are still at 24\$500, and for light grades at 30\$000 per barrel

Cement.—The s.s. Olga brought 8,914 barrels from Antwerp. The market is firm and unchanged since the previous week. Belgian cement is selling at 17,800 to 18600 per barrel, and English cement from 19,800 to 20,000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—From the River Plate the Guarany Brought 16,500 bags and the Padere 2017 bags last week. The stock on hand the beary to allow of week. The stock on hand demand is strong. River bear though the control of the strong that the s

Bran.—No receipts. The demand is slack, and the local mills sell readily at 3\$500 per 40 kilos.

om Cardiff, ex Jnanita North...... 4,362 tons.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, und the following prices now rule:

Pernambaco and Macció. 785,8000—290,5000
Balila and Aracajú. 260,000—270,5000
Campos. 200 000—270,000
Angta and Paraty. 200 000—270 000
Alcohol of 36 to 36 deg. 450,000—450 000
ditto 40 deg. 470,000—360 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 8.

ANTWERP. — Gerin. bk. Olgu; 1,340 tous; Engel; 50 ds; suudries to D. J. Silva & Co. MAY 10.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ. - Br. bk. Belvideve; 761 tons; Slaeuwaite; 21 ds; hay to J. Souza & Co. MAY 12.

Marshillus, -- Fr. bg. Ville de Cayenne; 573 tous; Ferraro; 83 ds; tiles to order.

MAY 12. Bahla, — Nor. lng. Anstod; 310 tons; Knindsen; 16 ds; bullast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MA Y 8.

SABINE PASS. - Russ. bk. Verdaudi; 772 tops; Salter; stone bullast.

Carvot.κ. — Br. sp. Cavadā ; 2,147 tons ; Taylor ; stone ballast.

	F	REIGHTS.
NEW YORK,	35	cents and 5 % primage per bag of 60 kilos.
GENOA.		francs and 10 $^{\rm o}l_{\rm 0}$ primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
MARSKILLES.	-30	francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON		shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON. BRLMEN.		shillings and 5 $^{o}l_{o}$ primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAVRE.		francs, 50 centimes and 10 M_{\odot} primage per ton of 900 kilos.
ANTWERP.		shillings and 5 $^{o}I_{0}$ primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
BORDKAUX.	} —40 ∫	francs and 10 $^{0}I_{0}$ primage per ton of 900 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO. 35000 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Br. str. Clule; 750	hags of	coffee
LONDON.— do do 250	do	do
GUNOA.—It. str. Città di Torma; 1,000	do	do
BURNOS AIRESBr. str. Thames; 200	do	do
Antwerp.—Br. str. Hbro., 500	do	do
Marshilles.—Pr. str. Aquitaine; 1,62	do	do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
9 9 9 9 9 10 10 11 11	Portugal Orissa Corilonan Mainz Wash'gton Oropesa J. North Cordillére Canova Wor'worth	New York 20 ds. Clasgow 26 ds. Havre 23 d. Santos 1: lis.	J. Lapert M. Maritimes Wilson Sons & Co. M. Maritimes II. Stoltz & Co. A. Fiorith & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. E. I. Brazileira M. Maritimes M. Maritimes M. Megaw & Co. J. Lapert E. Johnston & Co. M. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
8 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Amazonas Herschel Oropesa Malange Portugal Cordillere Washington Mainz Cordouan Orissa Neptino Skerryvore Assiniciou Rio Negro V, de S. Nicolas Aldersholt	Santos do Liverpool* Antwerp* River Plate Bordeaux* Genoa* Paranagná* River Plate Valparaiso* Bnenos Aires do do River Plate Santos Buenos Aires Buenos Aires	Snudries do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Vesseis Afioni & Chartered for Rio

Alair	Leith .	_
Asia		24 M
Amele	Liverpool	-
Bertha		-

Coustunze	Hamburg	
Claudina	Porto	_
Cora	Glasgow	19 Dec.
Carl	Hamburg	_
Charles Dukens	Pensacola	_
Clara	Chittagong	24 Feb.
D. Julia	Grimsby	30 Mar.
Edmnud	Swansea	_
Ellidu	Pensacola	_
Glenburn	Rangoon	22 Feb.
Grazia	Pensacola	
Hamburg	Hamburg	
India	Rangoou	6 Apr.
Jotun	Cardiff	ı Mar.
Levuka	Pensacola	_
Landskroua	Pensacola	
Lizzie Ross	Savannah	
Leonor	Porto	_
Mariposa	Porto	_
Marabout	Pascagonla	_
Noveg	Pensacola	25 Mar.
Priscilla	Baltimore	13 Mar.
Peningu Castle	Raugoon	14 Mar.
Ruby	Pascagoula	_
Saerimuer	Pensacola	_
Vareivo	Porto	_
Vega	Hamburg	_
White Wags	Baltimore	_

bk Vi bk Ba bk F. A bk C A bk B	merican rginia Illiumre Hampshire rgentiae orditera asteran Mazmanic.	691			To order J. Moore & C. W.Guim.&C. J. Sonza & C.
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A bk B	ustrian		May. 5	Rosario	J. Souza & C.
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	rania		Apr.	5 Cardiff 5 West wick 1 West wick 2 Sund land 6 Coth bury 1 Bahia	W. Sons & C. E. I. Braz & To order I. W. Sons & C. g. To order N. Megaw&

STOCKS AND SHARES

bk Magellau.... 11.18 May. 5 Peusacola.. V. Barcas &C.

bk Tereza. 206 Mar. 20 Santos ... To order sp. Palamos.... 1000 Apr. 12 Marseilles To order

Spanish

Smedish

	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
	MAV. 8.	
1	Apolices, 5s	888\$000
76	do	890
S	do (500\$) at rate of	860
10	do (500\$) do	865
2	do (200\$) do	860
	do 1,700\$ do	S60
1	do 1897	985
24	do	990
61	do (reg.)	990
510	deb. Sorocabana Itnana R. R	68
	Banks	
)2	Commercio	226\$000
1520	Constructor	9\$500
31	Iniciador	3
300	Lavoura e Commercio	100
80	Republica	185
62	do	186
11	Rural e Hypothecario	275
	Miscellaneous	
1045	Obras Hydraulicas	5\$000

	MAY. 9.				
2	Apolices,	Ss			85H \$ 000
41	do				890
23	do				891
1	do	(600\$) a	t rate	of	862
5	do	(500\$)	do		862
(do	(500\$)	do		865
ı	do	(200\$)	do		862
	do	6,200\$	do		86a
5	do	1895			884
1	do				885
8	do	(reg.).			886
3	do				889
19	do				890
10	do	1897			993
5	do	(reg.).			990
150					31
100	» Mai	ınfactora	Plumi	nense	190
26	» Sor	ocabana I	tuana	R. R	67
500	Si .	do	do		68
7		do	do	(2nd s.)	60
			Banks		
20	Brazil e	Norte Am	erica.		17\$104
50	Commer	cio			226
160	do	(40 º/o)			84
77	Lavoura	e Comme	cio		100

0	do (40 %)	84
7	Lavoura e Commercio	100
5	Republica	184
5	do	185
	Miscellaneons.	
5	Central do Brazil	62\$000
6	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	26
ю	Obras Hydraulicas	4 759
	MAY. 10.	
2	Apolices, 5s,	889\$000
1	do ,	890

100	Obras Hydraulicas	4 750
	MAY. 10.	
2	Apolices, 5s,	899\$000
71	do ,	890
6	do	891
4	do	892
1	do (Soo\$) at rate of	860
	10 500\$ do	860
4	Emprestimo Municipal	160
50	deb, Bauco C. Movel	32
15	" Joinal do Commercio	170
	Bauks.	
13	Brazil e Norte America	178000
5	Commercial	222
10	Commercio	228
700	Constructor	9:50
,	4.	0.500

ю	Constructor	9:50
О	do	9 500
0	Lavoura e Commercio	100
ю	Nacional	190
1	Republica	186
15	do	t84
	Miscella neons.	
15	Loterias Nacionaes	110\$000
00	Obras Hydraulicas	5
30	do do	1.759
	MAY 11.	
	Church holiday	
	May, 11.	
1	Apolices, 5s	888\$00

do	889
do	890
do (certificate)	865
do 1,200 at rate of	860
do 1845	885
do (reg	888
do	885
do 184"	930
Emprestimo Municipal	164
rleb, Soroenbaua-Ituaua R. R	67
Ranks	
Brazil e Norte America	17\$000
do do	18
Depositos e Descontos	So
luiciator	3
Merentil de Santos	140
Nacional	190
Republica	184
do	155
H _{1+c} lla u eous	
Obias Hydraulicas	5,5000
do do	4 .20

MAY. 13-National holiday

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS	—S. PAU	71.0.
	sellers.	buyers.
Banco Commercio e Industria	370\$000	309\$000
Covetypetor e Agricola		
Credito Real da Carteira H.,		100 000
Tourndores		100 000
Marcontil de Santos		127 000
e Paulo	150 000	138 000
Dibairão Preto	180 000	
rtuito de S. Carlos (all paid).	280 000	250 000
do do (40 %)	135 000	115 000
Tinião de S. Paulo (10\$)	30 000	27 500
do do (50\$)		18 000
Santos	90 000	61 000
Cia Agua e Luz		85 000
Antarctica		70 000
Argos Paulista		8 000
Bragantina		
Fabril Paulistana		
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro		
Gaz de S. Panlo		380 000
Lupton,	96 000	90 000
Mechanica		116 000
Mogyana (all paid)	245 000	230 000
idem (40 %)		
Panlista	241 000	231 000
Pogredior		40 000
Stupakoff	40 000	30 000
Telephonica		50 000
União Sportiva	100 000	75 000
Viação Paulista	_	30 000

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 15th.

Emission Circulation			- III	Public Funds			Nominal Value Last Quotation bnyers sellevs		
### ##################################		262,137,500\$ 104,556,000 1124,655,000 119,650 11,554,500 24,679,000 18,356,000 17,500,000 11,709,000 41,328,200 65,000,000 23,613,200 520,000 400,000		Stock 5 % CHITCHEY (apolices)	, ė ^o /o.		1,000\$ 800\$, 100\$ 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$ 800\$, 200 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000\$, 500 1,000 FE1. 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 200 200	Southween Suttons SS3 000 - 995 000 1,900 000- 1,900 000 1,450 000 - 850 000 - 455 000- 475 000 920 000- 165 000 - 193 000	
Capital	Shares	Envitted	Par	Banks F	aid .	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
20, 000,000\$ 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 16,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,00	100,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 40,000 25,000 13,000 13,000 13,000 13,000 100,000	G4,699 66,000 391,808 391,808 71,765½ all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Commercial do Rio de Jauciro. Commercio do and series. Constructor do Brazil. Credito Movel. Brazil. Depositos e Descontos. Funcionurios Publicos. Hypothecurio do Brazil. Lavoura e Commercio. Republica do Brazil. Rio e Matto Grosso. do and series. Commercial da Balia. Com. e indinstria de S. Paulo. Commercial de Mains Geres. do and series. Commercial de Mains Geres. do and series. Commercial de Mains Geres. do and series. Commercial sections. Commercial sections. Commercial Series. C	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,000,000 1,645,000 1,645,000 1,00	\$5000, Jan. 1899 \$45000 Aug. 1892 \$45000 Aug. 1892 \$45000 Jan. 1899 \$45000, Jan. 1899 \$55000, Jan. 1899 \$55000, Jan. 1899 \$55000, Jan. 1899 \$45000, Jan. 1895 \$45000, Jan. 1895 \$45000, Jan. 1899	225000 224 000- 286 000 82 000- 85 000 9 500- 10 500 14 000 35 000- 10 500 100 000- 103 000 105 000- 20 000 266 000- 139 000 190 000- 120 000 120 000- 120 000 145 000- 150 000 145 000- 150 000 150 000- 150 000 150 000- 150 000 150 000- 150 000 150 000- 150 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Pa id	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quolation	
11c,000,000\$ 20,000,000 12,000,000 20,000,000 \$2,000,000 10,000,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 12,500,000	550,000 200,000 60,000 100,000 310,000 — 100,000 350,000 5,000 210,000 62,500	all 153,253 469,747 all all 33,525 266,475 10,000 all all 5,400 all all all all all all all all all a	2005 do 200 do do do do do do do 200 do do 200 do do 200 do do 200 do 200 do do 200 do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Leopoldina. Minas de S. Jerouymo. Macahé e Campos. Muzambinho. do and series. Oeste de Minas do do União Sorocabam-Itama do União Valenciana. Sapucahy. Tocautius e Aragunya.	200\$ 25 10 200 100 200 200 75 20 100 80 200 40 200 200 200 50	26,697\$ 65,000 2,901,489 1,385,541 45,710 553,378	int. Sept. 93 int. Jan. 91 6 % June, 92 6\$500, Feb. 86 int. Jan. 92	65000— 23 000— 18 000— 6 500— 7 500 51 000— 10 000 4 250—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
2,500,000\$ 6,000,000 700,000 14,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	25,000 30,000 7,000 70,000 60,000 15,000 8,000	all all all all 59,360 all	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 200 100	Carioca Carris Urbanos Carcovado (and Hotel) Jardim Ibotanico S. Christovao Villa Isabel Pernambico	100\$ 200 100 200 200 200 100	163,989 5.447 489,308\$ 105,899\$ 30,999	14\$500, July 91 2 700, Apr. 99 5 000, July 91 8 000, July 91 5 000, Aug. 98		
Capital	Shares	Enritted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
1,000,000 28,000,000 5 000,000 673,400 1,000,000	5,000 140,000 25,000 3,367 5,000	all all all all 2,750	200 200 200 200 200	Esperança Maritima Lloyd Brazileiro Navegação Costeira S. João da Barra e Campos Sul Paulista	200\$ 200 200 200 80	250,000\$ 59,598	8 000, Jan. 99 10 000, Feb. 99	3 000- 3 000- - 300\$000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation	
10,000,000\$ 2,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 1,200,000	50,000\$ 12,000 2,500 30,000 18,000 30,000 22,500 10,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 15,000 4,500 1,500 6,000 4,500 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,000 17,500	all	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Alliança America Fabril. Botafogo (aniagen) Brazil Industrial. Carioca Confiança Industrial. Cocico Di Jazbel. Fabril Paulistatus. Industrial Mineira Magéense. Manufactora Fluminense. Petropolitam. Frink (Woolens). S. Felix Santa Luzia. S. Joho. S. Pedro de Alcantara. Unitao Fabril.	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	85,013\$ 104,654 30.471 150,000 25,623 30.475 150,000 25,623 30.655 3.496 30.000 77,401 5,500 462,802 462,802 463,802 463,802 463,802 463,804 39,938 -145,644	10\$000— Feb. 99 7 000— Aug. 99 7 000— Aug. 99 10 000— Jan. 99 10 000— Jan. 99 10 000— Jan. 99 8 %— Feb. 99 12 000— Jan. 99 12 000— Jan. 99 5 000— Mar. 99 5 000— Mar. 99 4 000— Jan. 99 10 000— Jan. 99	!569coo !1095coo 250 000 170 000 170 000 145 000 160 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 270 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000 150 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quelation.	
4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 10,000 12,500 10,000	all all o,735 10,000 4,000 all all all all all	200 1,000 200 200 500 1,000 200 100 200 200	Alliang. Argos Fluminense. Bonanga. Confianga. Fidelidade Garantia Indennisadora. Previdente. Prosperidade.	200 250 30 200 180 100 200 200 200 200	43,678\$ 300,000 15,584 200,000 358,752 250,000 400,000 14,035 350,000 126,628	1\$000, July 97 16 000, Jan. 97 1 500, Jan. 99 3 000, Jan. 99 7 000, Jan. 98 8 000, Jan. 98 20°16, Jan. 99 1 3 000, Jan. 99 1 50°16, Jan. 99 1 50°16, Jan. 99	\$\$000— 330 000— 40 000— 18 000— 95 000— 30 000— 18 000— 18 000— 18 000— 18 000—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation	
7,000,000\$ 500,000 1,000,000 5,000,000 50,000,000 20,000 20,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	35,000 10,000 6,000 25,000 300,000 235,000 300,000 10,000 5,000 70,859 15,000 94,128 10,000 94,128 10,000 3,000	all all 5,821 all all all all all all all all all al	200\$ 50 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 50 200 100 100 100 100 200 200	cantareira e Viação Fluminense. Carron Tatersail Moreaux Carruagens Fluminense. Crizeiro (natch factory) Docas de Santos Docas Publicas no Brazil Gazeta de Noticias (uewspaper) Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil Marte Lamençeira (Paraform millo) Santeamento do R.de. J. (building society) Transporte de Café e Mercadorias Typographica do Brazil Unito (water for ships)	200 200 100 200 200 200 50 100 100 100 200	2,1908,472 2,1908,472 2,285,745 45,079 45,777 1,015,181 300,000 32,210 400,000 55,444 29,987	1 500, 101, 91	- 22\$000 100\$000— 110 000 295 000— 200 000 115 000— 15 500 — 2 000 — 15 000 — 150 000 120 000— 170 000 — 4 000 — 2000 600	

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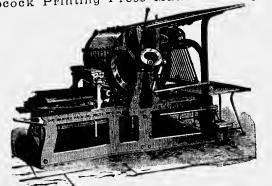
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